

IM. BJÖRKHAGEN



MODERN
SWEDISH GRAMMAR



STOCKHOLM

P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNERS
FÖRLAG

Im. Björkhagen, Phil. Lic.

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MODERN SWEDISH GRAMMAR

by

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PREFACE.

In the last few years the study of Swedish has been taken up with increasing interest in England. In 1918 a Swedish lectureship was instituted at University College, London. One year later Swedish was made a »degree subject» in the University of London, *i. e.* it may be chosen as one of the subjects in the B. A., M. A. and B. Com. examinations.

The undersigned, who since 1918 has held the above mentioned lectureship, has keenly felt the want of a satisfactory Swedish grammar for the use of Englishmen. Most of the existing grammars of the kind are so full of mistakes as to render them almost useless. The present volume, which is the fruit of four years' experience in Swedish class-teaching, will, it is hoped, prove a more reliable guide for those who begin learning the language.

Special attention has been devoted to the pronunciation, which has always proved to be a stumbling-block to English students. For the analysis and description of the Swedish sound-system I have enjoyed the valuable assistance of Prof. Daniel Jones and Miss Lilius E. Armstrong, B. A., of the Phonetics Department, University College. Miss Armstrong has also kindly undertaken to read the proofs of the phonetic part of the book for which I here beg to express my sincere thanks.

My original plan was to publish a Reader and Grammar combined in one volume, but for several reasons it was found impractical. The two parts are therefore published separately. The second part called "*First Swedish Book*" will appear simultaneously with this volume. For the beginner it forms a necessary complement to the Grammar and contains practical exercises in reading, conversation, writing, *etc.*

The grammatical terminology is in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Grammatical Terminology (published by John Murray, London, 1920).

I have much pleasure in thanking Mr Sidney J. Charleston, M. A., F. R. Hist. S., late lecturer in English in the University of Upsala, Sweden, for his great kindness in revising the manuscript and proof-sheets and for the many valuable suggestions he has furnished.

Finally I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm gratitude to C. A. Lowenadler, Esq., without whose generous financial assistance the publication of this work would not have been possible.

London, July, 1922.

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PRONUNCIATION

Table of Sounds in Swedish.

	Labial		Dental	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
	Bi-labial	Labio-dental					
Plosive . .	p b		t d	t̥ d̥		← k g	
Nasal . . .	^(m) _o m		n	ɲ		ŋ	
Lateral . .			l	ɭ			
Rolled . .				r			
Fricative .		f v	s	ʃ	ç j		h
Consonants							
Vowels	Rounded				Front	Central	Back
	Close . . .	y̥ ω̥			i̥ y̥		ɔ̥
		y̥ ω̥			i̥ y̥		u̥ ɔ̥
	Half-close .	ø̥ ʉ̥ u̥			e̥ ø̥ ʉ̥	e̥	o̥
	Half-open .	æ̥ ə̥(̣) o̥			ɛ̥(̣) œ̥	ə̥(̣)	ə̥(̣)
	Open . . .	ə̥(̣) (ḁ)			æ̥(̣) ḁ	ḁ	ɑ̥

Note 1. Length of a vowel is indicated by a stop.

Note 2. In Swedish the lip-articulation plays a much more important part than in English. The majority of Swedish vowels are rounded.

Sounds and Phonetic Symbols.¹

(Compare the tables on pp. 11, 13.)

§ 1. Consonants.

Labial.

The consonants *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v* are pronounced like the English corresponding sounds.

Note 1. At the beginning of fully stressed syllables, especially before a vowel, *p* is more aspirated than in English, *e.g.* *på* (po-) on; *park* (par·k) park.

Note 2. Swedish *m* is voiceless after *t* and *s* in words like *rytm* (ryt·m); *entusiasm* (antusias·m).

Note 3. The English sound represented by *w* does not occur in Swedish. The Swedish letter *w* is pronounced as *v*.

Dental.

Swedish *t*, *d*, *n*, *l*, *s* are dental sounds, not alveolar as in English. The tongue articulates against the inner edge of the upper teeth.

Notice particularly the clear sound of *l* in Swedish, *e.g.* in the word *full* (ful·), as compared with the dark sound in English "full".

Note 1. At the beginning of fully stressed syllables, especially before a vowel, *t* is more aspirated than in English, *e.g.* *tå* (to-) toe; *tal* (ta·l) speech.

Note 2. The English dental sounds represented by *θ* and *ð*, *e.g.* in the words "think", "then", do not occur in Swedish.

Note 3. The sound *z* as in "busy" does not occur in Swedish.

¹ The use of the signs (·) and (˙) to indicate Accent is explained on p. 44.

Post-Alveolar.

The specifically post-alveolar sound in Swedish is *r*. It is, as a rule, faintly rolled, especially between two vowels and after a consonant, *e. g.* *bara* (ba-ra^ʰ) only; *från* (fro-n) from. In other positions it is often fricative.

When the dental sounds *t, d, n, l, s*, are immediately preceded by *r* in the spelling they become post-alveolar, *i.e.* their point of articulation is moved much further back, approximately to the *r*-position and further back than English *t, d, n, l, s*. The tip of the tongue is curled somewhat backwards. The resulting sounds might be described as "retroflex" *t, d, n, l, s*. Phonetic symbols: *ɖ, ɗ, ɳ, ɭ, ʂ*. Orthographically these sounds are represented by *-rt, -rd, -rn, -rl, -rs*. In the pronunciation the *r* is dropped and the following consonant acquires the retroflex character. Compare the following pairs of words:

Retroflex <i>t, d, n, l, s</i> .	Dental <i>t, d, n, l, s</i> .
<i>start</i> (sta-ɖ) start	<i>stat</i> (sta-t) state
<i>bord</i> (bɔ-ɗ) table	<i>bod</i> (bɔ-d) shop
<i>i morse</i> (imɔʂ-ə ^ʰ) this morning	<i>mosse</i> (mɔs-ə ^ʰ) bog
<i>Karl</i> (ka-ɭ) Charles	<i>kal</i> (ka-l) bald
<i>varna</i> (va-ɳa ^ʰ) warn	<i>vana</i> (va-na ^ʰ) habit

Retroflex *ʂ* resembles the English sh-sound, but it is formed further back, the tip of the tongue is curled back and the lips considerably rounded.

In certain parts of Sweden (*e.g.* Stockholm) the retroflex *ʂ* is also used as the ordinary sh-sound, which in this book will be represented by the same symbol; *e.g.* *passion* (paʂɔ-n); *person* (peʂɔ-n); *sju* (ʂu-) seven; *skinn* (ʂin-) skin; *stjärna* (ʂæ-na^ʰ) star; *först* (fəʂ-t) first; *kors* (kɔʂ-) cross; *etc.*

Palatal.

The palatal sounds *ç* (voiceless) and *j* (voiced) may be formed by pronouncing Swedish *i* with a very narrow space

between the tongue and the palate so as to produce friction. The voiced fricative sound, if isolated, is the sound *j*. When unvoiced it becomes *ç*. These sounds are, as a rule, accompanied by lip-rounding.

In rapid speech *j* often loses its fricative character and sounds like English *y* in *yes*.

E.g. känna (çən·a') feel; *tjock* (çøk·) thick; *kedja* (çə·dja') chain; *ja* (ja·) yes; *jul* (ju·l) Christmas; *gärna* (jæ·na') willingly.

Velar.

K, *g* and *ŋ* (*ng*) are pronounced as in English, except before a front vowel and in a final position, when they become palatalised, *i.e.* their point of articulation is moved much further forward, *e.g. bock* (bøk·) buck; *fisk* (fis·k) fish; *bok* (bøk·) book; *vig* (vi·g) agile; *kök* (çøk·) kitchen; *flög* (flø·g) flew; *flyg* (fly·g) fly; *ring* (riŋ·) ring; *äng* (ɛŋ·) meadow; *sjöng* (sçœŋ·) sang.

At the beginning of fully stressed syllables, especially before a vowel, *k* is more aspirated than in English, *e.g. kom* (kəm·) come; *ko* (kω·) cow; *kal* (ka·l) bald.

§ 2. Vowels.

Front.

i when long, is closer than the English vowel in "be" (bi·). When it is long and fully stressed it ends with a fricative sound (*j*). When it is short it is like the English vowel in "mean" (if shortened).

Ex.: *vi* (vi·) we; *min* (min·) my.

y is pronounced with the same tongue-position as *i*, but the lips should be energetically rounded and protruded. The acoustic effect is similar to French *u* and German *ü*, which, however, have narrower lip-opening. Long *y* ends with a fricative sound (*j*).

Ex.: *by* (by·) village; *mynt* (myn·t) coin.

- e is about the same sound as French é and German e. The easiest way to produce it is to lengthen out the English vowel in "lid" and try to pronounce it with tip of tongue pressed against the lower teeth, and the muscles tense.

Ex.: *ek* (e-k) oak.

- ø is pronounced with practically the same tongue-position as e and the same lip-position as y (lips rounded and protruded). It is approximately the same sound as French eu in "peu".

Ex.: *dø* (dø) to die.

- u is pronounced with practically the same tongue-position as e and ø but the lip-opening is reduced to a minimum (about the size of a pin's head). Long u has such a narrow lip-opening that the sound, when fully stressed, ends up with a labial fricative. That is the reason why English people imagine they hear a *b* or *p* after it.

Ex.: *hus* (hu:s) house; *musik* [musi:k] music.

- ɛ is the same sound as English e in "bed" (or a little closer) and occurs both long and short.

Ex.: *läsa* (lɛ:sa) to read; *lätt* (lɛt) easy.

- œ is pronounced with practically the same tongue-position as ɛ but with rounded lips. Lip-opening wider than for ø or y. It only occurs short.

Ex.: *höst* (hœst) autumn.

- æ is approximately the same sound as Southern English a in "man" (a little closer). It occurs both long and short.

Ex.: *bär* (bær) berry; *stjärt* (ʃæt) tail.

- a may be produced by isolating out the first element in the English diphthong in "how". It is like French a in "la". The lips are drawn somewhat to the sides. The sound only occurs short.

Ex.: *hatt* (hat) hat.

Central.

- ə the neutral vowel in Swedish is like English e in “finger” though a little closer and nearer the front-position, especially in double-tone words, where it becomes rather like ε.

Ex.: *taket* (ta-kət) the roof; *gosse* (gəs-ə^c or gəs-ε^c) boy.

Back.

- ɑ is articulated a little further back than English a in “father”. The lips should be slightly rounded. Like French a in “pas”. The sound only occurs long.

Ex.: *ja* (ja·) yes.

- o is rather like the English vowel in “ought” but has more lip-rounding. The sound only occurs short.

Ex.: *slott* (slot·) castle.

- o is closer than the English vowel in “ought”. Narrow lip-opening as for English o in “do”. The sound is nearly always long.

Ex.: *gå* (go·) to go.

- ω is articulated further back than English oo in “book” and with an extremely narrow lip opening (as for u·). The sound occurs both long and short. When it is long and fully stressed it ends up with a labial fricative (just as u·). When it is short the lip-opening is a little wider and the friction is omitted.

Ex.: *ord* (ω·d) word; *hon* (hωn·) she.

- u is articulated nearer to the central position than English u in “value”. (It closely resembles the first element in the English diphthong in “no” as pronounced by educated Londoners). The easiest way to produce it is perhaps to aim at English u in “up” and keep the lips in the same position as for English o in “do”. It only occurs short.

Ex.: *hund* (hun-d) dog.

ə is a little lower than u and articulated nearer to the central tongue-position. Lip-rounding as for œ (a little wider than for u). The sound is intermediate between English u in "burden" and English u in "up" and may be produced by aiming at the latter sound while rounding the lips. It occurs both long and short.

Ex.: *först* [föst] first; *göra* [jə-raː] to do.

§ 3. The Alphabet.

A a (a.)	K k (ko.)	U u (u.)
B b (be.)	L l (ɛl.)	V v (ve.)
C c (se.)	M m (ɛm.)	W w (dub-əlt ve.)
D d (de.)	N n (ɛn.)	X x (ɛk.s)
E e (e.)	O o (o.)	Y y (y.)
F f (ɛf.)	P p (pe.)	Z z (se-taː)
G g (ge.)	Q q (ku.)	Å å (o.)
H h (ho.)	R r (ær.)	Ä ä (æ.)
I i (i.)	S s (ɛs.)	Ö ö (ø.)
J j (ji.)	T t (te.)	

a, o, u, å are called hard vowels.

e, i, y, ä, ö are called soft vowels.

b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v are voiced consonants.

f, h, k, p, s, t are voiceless (breathed) consonants.

q and *w* are now almost out of use. They occur only in a few names of persons and places and are pronounced as *k* and *v* respectively.

z occurs in a few loanwords and is pronounced as *s* (voiceless).

Orthography and Sounds.

§ 4. I. Vowels.

a

The Swedish letter *a* is pronounced:

1. when it is long as *a*.

Ex.: *ja* (ja) yes

dag (da-g) day

bara (ba-ra') only

2. when it is short as *a*.

Ex.: *katt* (kat) cat

paraply (paraply-) umbrella

packa (pak-a') to pack

flicka (flik-a') girl

Note. Swedish *a* is never pronounced as *ø* in unstressed or final position.

Ex.: *finna* (fin-a') to find

Amerika (ame-rika)

seglade (se-gladə') sailed

Kristina (kristi-na')

flicka (flik-a') girl

e

is pronounced:

1. when it is long as *e*.

Ex.: *se* (se-) see

lek (le-k) play

genast (je-nas't) immediately

Exception: the prefix *er-* is pronounced *æ-r-*.

Ex.: *erkänna* (æ-rçen'a) to confess

erhålla (æ-rhøla) to obtain

2. when it is short and not followed by *-r* as *ε*.

Ex.: *mest* (mæs-t) most

penna (pæn-a') pen

3. when it is short and followed by *-r* as *æ*.

Ex.: *herr* (hær-) Mr.

verk (vær-k) work

4. in unaccented syllables ending in *-e*, *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, and in the definite article *-en*, *-et*, as *ə*.

Ex.: *gosse* (gəs-ə') boy *fågel* (fo-gəl) bird
 gossen (gəs-ən') the boy *finger* (fiŋ-ər) finger
 taket (ta-kət) the roof

N. B. This is the only neutral vowel in Swedish.

i

is pronounced:

1. when it is long as *i* (close and with friction).

Ex.: *vi* (vi-) we *rida* (ri-da') to ride
 vis (vi-s) wise *bageri* (bagəri-) bakery

2. when it is short as *i* (more open and without friction).

Ex.: *vind* (vin-d) wind *riddare* (rid-arə') knight
 viss (vis-) certain *binda* (bin-da') to bind

o

represents three different sounds: *ω*, *o*, and *ɔ*. *ω* occurs both long and short. *o* is long. *ɔ* is short.

1. Examples of words with long *ω* (very close and with labial friction).

<i>bo</i> (bω-) dwell	<i>ord</i> (ω-ɖ) word
<i>stor</i> (stω-r) great	<i>jord</i> (jω-ɖ) earth
<i>sko</i> (skω-) shoe	<i>ort</i> (ω-ɖ) place
<i>mot</i> (mω-t) against	<i>borde</i> (bω-ɖə') ought
<i>broder</i> (brω-dər') brother	<i>gjorde</i> (jω-ɖə') did
<i>bord</i> (bω-ɖ) table	<i>mod</i> (mω-ɖ) courage, etc.

The prefix *o-* is always pronounced *ω*:

olycklig (ω-lyk'lig) unhappy
okänd (ω-çən-d) unknown
omöjlig (ω-møj'lig) impossible

2. Examples of words with short *ω*:

<i>orm</i> (ω-r-m) snake	<i>blomma</i> (blω-m-a') flower
<i>ost</i> (ω-s-t) cheese	<i>november</i> (nωvəm-bər)
<i>ond</i> (ω-n-d) angry	<i>bonde</i> (bω-n-də') farmer

u

represents two different sounds: u· and u.

1. When it is long it is pronounced as u·.

Ex.: *ut* (u·t) out *sju* (ʃu·) seven
djur (ju·r) animal *ful* (fu·l) ugly
hus (hu·s) house *bruten* (bru·tən') broken
buga (bu·ga') to bow

N. B. In unstressed position, u acquires a more open sound and loses its friction.

Ex.: *om du kan* (əm du kan·) if you can
musik (mu·si·k) music
ladugård (la·du·go'd) cow-shed
butelj (bu·təl·j) bottle

2. When it is short it is pronounced as u.

Ex.: *hund* (hun·d) dog *kunna* (kun·a') to be able
full (ful·) full *gubbe* (gub·ə') old man
under (un·dər) under *mun* (mun·) mouth

y

is pronounced:

1. when it is long as y· (close and with friction).

Ex.: *fyra* (fy·ra') four *nya* (ny·a') new (plural)
ny (ny·) new *lysa* (ly·sa') shine

2. when it is short as y (more open and without friction).

Ex.: *mynt* (mynt·) coin *nytt* (nyt·) new (neuter)
syster (sys·tər') sister *lydde* (lyd·ə') obeyed

å

is pronounced:

1. when it is long as o·.

Ex.: *gå* (go·) to go
år (o·r) year
måla (mo·la') to paint

N. B. In unstressed position å acquires a more open sound.

Ex.: *gå bort* (go bət-) go away

på landet (po lan-dət) in the country

2. when it is short as o.

Ex.: *mått* (möt-) measure *lång* (lɔŋ-) long

åtta (ət-a^ʰ) eight *ålder* (əl-dər) age

ä

represents two different sounds: æ and ε.

1. When followed by -r it is pronounced æ. This sound occurs both long and short.

Ex.: (long)

här (hæ-r) here

lära (læ-ra^ʰ) teach

värld (væ-d) world

järn (jæ-n) iron

pärla (pæ-la^ʰ) pearl

(short)

värk (vær-k) pain

tvärtom (tvæt-om-) on the contrary

ärr (ær-) scar

märka (mær-ka^ʰ) to mark

2. In other cases ä is pronounced ε. This sound occurs both long and short.

Ex.: (long)

nät (næt) a net

äta (ε-ta^ʰ) to eat

läsa (lε-sa^ʰ) to read

(short)

rädd (rød-) afraid

smälta (smel-ta^ʰ) melt

häst (hεst) horse

äpple (εp-lə^ʰ) apple

ö

represents three different sounds: ə, œ and ø.

1. When followed by r it is pronounced ə. It occurs both long and short.

Ex.: (long)

för (fər) for

höra (hə-ra^ʰ) to hear

hört (hə-t) heard

öra (ə-ra^ʰ) ear

örn (ə-n) eagle

(short)

dörr (dər-) door

törstig (təst-ig^ʰ) thirsty

mörk (mør-k) dark

först (fəst) first

2. In other cases it is pronounced.

a. when it is long as *ø*.

Ex.: *dö* (dø) to die

öga (ø-ga^ç) eye

rövare (rø-varə^ç) robber

b. when it is short as *æ*.

Ex.: *höst* (hæs-t) autumn

drömma (drøm-a^ç) to dream

fötter (fæt-ər) feet

§ 5. II. Consonants.

b

See § 1.

c

is pronounced:

1. as *s* before the soft vowels (*e*, *i*, *y*).

Ex.: *ceder* (se-dər) cedar

cigar (sigar) cigar

cylinder (sylin-dər) cylinder

2. as *k* in other cases.

Ex.: *flicka* (flik-a^ç) girl

tjock (çək) thick

N. B. The word *och* is pronounced *ək*.

d

See § 1.

1. Swedish *d* sounds like *t* before the genitive *s*.

Ex.: *Guds barn* (gut-s ba-ŋ) the children of God

godsägare (gøt-sæ^çgarə) squire

2. Swedish *d* is not sounded in the combination *dj* at the beginning of words.

Ex.: *djup* (ju-p) deep *djävul* (jɛ-vul^ç) devil

djur (ju-r) animal *djäv* (jær-v) bold

f

is pronounced like English f.

N. B. In the old orthography, which is still used by some writers, the v-sound was represented by *f* at the end of words, and by *fv* and *f* in the middle of words.

Ex.: *bref* (bre·v) letter

hafva (ha·va^ʿ) to have

tafla (ta·vla^ʿ) picture

In the new orthography these words are written: *brev*, *hava*, *tavla*, etc.

g

is pronounced:

I. as g 1. before the hard vowels (*a*, *o*, *u*, *å*).

Ex.: *gata* (ga·ta^ʿ) street *gud* (gu·d) god

god (gō·d) good *gå* (go·) to go

2. before -e in unstressed syllables.

Ex.: *fågel* (fo·gæl) bird

mager (ma·gær) lean

mage (ma·gæ^ʿ) stomach

3. before a consonant.

Ex.: *glad* (glā·d) glad

gnida (gni·da^ʿ) rub

gnaga (gna·ga^ʿ) gnaw

4. at the end of a syllable (except after *l* and *r*).

Ex.: *svag* (sva·g) weak

såg (so·g) saw

II. as j 1. before the soft vowels (*e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, *ö*).

Ex.: *gēt* (jē·t) goat *magister* (majis·tær) teacher

förgylla (færjyl·a) to gild *gärna* (jæ·nä^ʿ) with pleasure

göra (jō·ra^ʿ) to make

2. after *l* and *r* in the following words (and a few others).

Ex.: *talg* (tal·j) tallow *arg* (ar·j) angry

helg (hæl·j) church festival *varg* (var·j) wolf

<i>berg</i> (bær.j) hill	<i>orgel</i> (ør.jəl') organ
<i>färg</i> (fær.j) colour	<i>sorg</i> (sør.j) sorrow
<i>korg</i> (kør.j) basket	<i>torg</i> (tør.j) market-place
<i>Norge</i> (nør.jə) Norway	

Notice the pronunciation of *Sverige* (svær.jə).

III. as *k* before *s* and *t*.

Ex.: <i>högst</i> (høk-st) highest	<i>överlägsen</i> (ø.vələk'sən) superior
<i>lagt</i> (lak-t) laid	<i>tryggt</i> (tryk-t) safely

IV. as *ŋ* before *n* in the same root-syllable.

Ex.: <i>vagn</i> (vaŋ-n) carriage	<i>lugn</i> (luŋ-n) calm
<i>regn</i> (rɛŋ-n) rain	<i>Agnes</i> (aŋ-nəs)

V. as *ʒ* before *e* and *i* in foreign (French) words.

Ex.: <i>geni</i> (ʒəni-) genius	<i>passagerare</i> (pasasə-rarə')
	passenger
<i>ingenjör</i> (inʒən.jər) engineer	<i>tragedi</i> (trasədi-) tragedy
<i>Eugen</i> (euʒə-n)	

VI. *g* is not sounded in the combination *gj* in the following words:

<i>gjorde</i> , <i>gjort</i> , <i>gjord</i> (jə-də', jət, jəd) did, done
<i>gjuta</i> (ju-ta') cast

h

is pronounced as English *h* in most cases.

h is not sounded in the combination *hj* at the beginning of words.

Ex.: <i>hjul</i> (ju-l) wheel	<i>hjärta</i> (jæt-a') heart
<i>hjälm</i> (jɛl-m) helm	<i>hjord</i> (jəd) herd
<i>hjort</i> (jət) deer	

N. B. Words formerly beginning with *hv* drop the *h* after the new orthography.

Ex.: (old spelling)	(new spelling)
<i>hvilken</i> (vil-kən')	<i>vilken</i> who
<i>hvad</i> (va-d)	<i>vad</i> what
<i>hvit</i> (vi-t)	<i>vit</i> white

j

is pronounced:

1. as j in most cases.

Ex.: *ja* (ja-) yes

järn (jæ-n) iron

jul (ju-l) Christmas

2. as ʃ in a few words of French origin.

Ex.: *journal* (ʃøŋa-l) journal

projekt (prøʃekt) project

k

is pronounced:

- I. as k 1. before the hard vowels (a, o, u, å).

Ex.: *kall* (kal-) cold

kust (kust) coast

komma (kø-m-a) to come

kål (kø-l) cabbage

2. before e and i in unstressed syllables.

Ex.: *vacker* (vak-ər) beautiful

rike (ri-kə) kingdom

tråkig (tro-kig) dull

3. before and after a consonant.

Ex.: *klocka* (kløk-a) clock

krage (kra-gə) collar

kniv (kni-v) knife

mörkret (mør-krət) the dark

4. at the end of a word.

Ex.: *bok* (bøk) book

5. before a soft vowel in a few loanwords.

Ex.: *bankett* (ban-kt) banquet

monarki (mønarki-) monarchy

kø (kø) queue

- II. as ç 1. before the soft vowels (e, i, y, ä, ö).

Ex.: *kedja* (çe-dja) chain

kypare (çy-parə) waiter

kemi (çemi-) chemistry

kär (çær) dear

kines (çine-s) Chinese

köra (çø-ra) drive

2. in the combination *kj* (*j* is mute).

Ex.: *kjol* (çø-l) skirt

l

See § 1.

l is not sounded in the combination *lj* at the beginning of words.

Ex.: *ljud* (ju-d) sound *ljuv* (ju-v) sweet
 ljus (ju-s) light *ljuga* (ju-ga^c) to tell lies
 ljum (jum-) luke-warm

l is mute in the words *värld* (væ-d) world, and *karl* (ka-r) man, fellow.

m

See § 1.

n

See § 1.

n is pronounced as *ŋ* before *k*, and in a few words borrowed from the French.

Ex.: *tänka* (tæŋ-ka^c) to think
 annons (anŋ-s) advertisement

The combination *ng* is pronounced as *ŋ*.

Ex.: *lång* (loŋ-) long *ängel* (æŋ-əl^c) angel
 finger (fiŋ-ær) finger *längre* (læŋ-ræ) longer

N. B. The *ŋ*-sound is **not** followed by a *g*-sound as in the English words "finger" and "longer" (fiŋgə, lɔŋgə).

The combination *-gn* at the end of a root-syllable is pronounced as *ŋn*.

Ex.: *vagn* (vaŋ-n) carriage *vagnen* (vaŋ-nən) the carriage
 ugn (uŋ-n) oven *ugnar* (uŋ-nar) ovens
 lugn (luŋ-n) calm *lugna* (luŋ-na) to calm

p

See § 1.

q

is pronounced as *k*. It only occurs in proper names.

r

See § 1.

The combinations *rd*, *rl*, *rn*, *rs*, *rt* are pronounced as *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*. See § 1.

Ex.: *hård* (ho-d) hard *först* (fø-ʃt) first
 börda (bə-da) burden *för sent* (fø-ʃe-nt) too late
 sorl (so-l) noise *i morse* (im-ʃə) this morning
 förlora (fø-lø-ra) lose *ort* (ø-t) place
 barn (ba-n) child *borta* (bə-ta) away
 gossarna (gøs-a-na) the boys

N. B. At the end of words Swedish *r* has the same sound as at the beginning of words. It is not mute or changed into a neutral vowel (ə) as in English.

Ex.: *finger* (fiŋ-ər) finger *skor* (skø-r) shoes
 doktor (døk-tør) doctor *bar* (ba-r) bare
 ner (ne-r) down *där* (dæ-r) there
 gör (jə-r) does

s

See § 1.

In words ending in *-sion*, the combination *si* is pronounced as *s*.

Ex.: *passion* (pa-ʃøn) passion
 pension (paŋ-ʃøn) pension

sch-, sc-, sj-, skj- and stj-

are pronounced as *s*.

Ex.: *schack* (ʃak-) chess
 konvalescent (køn-valə-ʃən-t) convalescent

[Exception: *scen* (se-n) scene]

<i>sju</i> (ʃu-) seven	<i>skjorta</i> (ʃø-ta) shirt
<i>sjö</i> (ʃø-) sea	<i>skjuta</i> (ʃu-ta) shoot
<i>själ</i> (ʃe-l) soul	<i>stjäl</i> (ʃe-la) to steal
<i>själv</i> (ʃel-v) self	<i>stjärna</i> (ʃæ-na) star
<i>sjätte</i> (ʃet-ə) sixth	

sk

is pronounced:

I. as sk 1. before a consonant.

Ex.: *skrika* (skri-ka') to shriek

2. before the hard vowels (*a, o, u, å*).

Ex.: *skaka* (ska-ka') shake *skulle* (skul-ə') should
skog (skø-g) wood *skåp* (sko-p) cupboard

3. at the end of a root-syllable.

Ex.: *fisk* (fis-k) fish *fisken* (fis-kən) the fish
mask (mas-k) worm *maskar* (mas-kar') worms
[färsk (fæš-k) fresh] *ruskig* (rus-kig') bad

II. as s 1. before the soft vowels (*e, i, y, ä, ö*).

Ex.: *sked* (še-d) spoon *skära* (šæ-ra') to cut
maskin (maši-n) engine *sköt* (šø-t) shot (Past)
skynda (šyn-da') to hurry

2. in the words:

människa (mən-iša') man *marskalk* (mar-šal'k) marshal
[but: *mänsklig* (mən-sklig') [or: maš-al'k]
human] *skarlatan* (ša-la-kan) scarlet

t

See § 1.

The combination *ti* in words borrowed from the Latin is pronounced tsi before *e* and *a*.

Ex.: *gratier* (gra-tsiær) graces
aktie (ak-tsiə) share
initiativ (initsiati-v) initiative

The combination *ti* is pronounced as s (sometimes ts) in foreign words ending in *-tion*.

Ex.: *lektion* (lɛkšɔ-n) lesson
konfirmation (kənfirməšɔ-n) confirmation
nation (natšɔ-n) nation

The combination *th* (only in proper names) is pronounced *t*.

Ex.: *Luther* (lut-ər)

Thomander (tōman-dər)

tj

is pronounced as *ç*.

Ex.: *förtjusande* (fəçu-sandə) lovely

tjog (ço-g) score

tjugo (çu-gw) twenty

v

See § 1.

w

only occurs in proper names and is pronounced as *v* (never as English *w*).

x

is pronounced as *ks*.

Ex.: *exempel* (ɛksɛm-pəl) example

In words ending in *-xion* the combination *xi* is pronounced *ks*.

Ex.: *reflexion* (rɛflɛksɔ-n) reflection

z

is pronounced as *s*.

Ex.: *zoologi* (soɔlogi-) zoology

§ 6. Spelling Reform of 1906.

In 1906 some important changes were made in the orthography. When using dictionaries with the old spelling it should be borne in mind that *hv*, *fv* and *f* as symbols for

the *v*-sound have now been abolished and replaced by *v*. The spelling *-dt* has been replaced by *-t* (*-tt* after a short vowel).

Ex.: old spelling	new spelling
<i>hvit</i> white	<i>vit</i>
<i>sofva</i> to sleep	<i>sova</i>
<i>bref</i> letter	<i>brev</i>
<i>kändt</i> (neuter of <i>känd</i>) known	<i>känt</i>
<i>godt</i> (neuter of <i>god</i>) good	<i>gott</i>

§ 7. Length of Sounds.

1. In Swedish a syllable with principal or strong secondary stress (see § 9) is always **long**.

2. If the vowel is **long**, the following consonant is **short**.

Ex.: *tal* (ta·l) speech

3. If the vowel is **short**, the following consonant is **long**.

Ex.: *tall* (tal·) fir-tree

4. A **long** sound (vowel or consonant) can only occur in a **stressed** syllable.

5. In a **stressed** syllable the vowel is **long** if it is followed by one consonant. The vowel is **short** if it is followed by more than one consonant.

Ex.: long vowel	short vowel
<i>tak</i> (ta·k) roof	<i>tack</i> (tak·) thanks
<i>lam</i> (la·m) lame	<i>lamm</i> (lam·) lamb
<i>fina</i> (fi·na') fine (plural)	<i>finna</i> (fin·a') to find
<i>fat</i> (fa·t) dish	<i>fast</i> (fas·t) fast

Note. In many words the length of the consonant is not indicated in the spelling. This is especially the case with *m* and *n*.

Ex.: *dom* (døm·) judgment *man* (man·) man
 som (søm·) who, that *mun* (mun·) mouth
 kom (køm·) came *hon* (høn·) she

6. The combination short vowel + short consonant (as in English "put") only occurs in unstressed syllables. Unstressed syllables are always short.

Ex.: *han har kommit hem* (han har kōmit hēm·) he has come home

7. **Long consonants, which are rare in English** (black coffee, night-time, good dog) **are very common in Swedish.**

8. Notice the long consonants between two short vowels and between a short vowel and a consonant, in which cases English has a short consonant.

Ex.:

<i>mamma</i> (mam·a ^ː)	mama	<i>pappa</i> (pap·a ^ː)	papa
<i>Anna</i> (an·a ^ː)		<i>gosse</i> (gøs·a ^ː)	boy
<i>flicka</i> (flik·a ^ː)	girl	<i>falla</i> (fal·a ^ː)	to fall
<i>darra</i> (dar·a ^ː)	tremble	<i>hugga</i> (hug·a ^ː)	to chop
<i>matta</i> (mat·a ^ː)	carpet	<i>gubbe</i> (gub·a ^ː)	old man
<i>ladda</i> (lad·a ^ː)	to load	<i>straffa</i> (strafa ^ː)	to punish
<i>akt</i> (ak·t)	act	<i>slappt</i> (slap·t)	slack
<i>fisk</i> (fis·k)	fish	<i>skarp</i> (skar·p)	sharp

9. **Notice particularly the long *k*, *p*, and *t* in Swedish, after a short vowel.** Immediately after the articulation of the vowel the tongue (or lips) is placed in position for the consonant but the explosion is deferred and preceded by a short pause or stop.

Compare the following pairs of words:

Swedish	English
<i>topp</i> (töp·) top	top
<i>skepp</i> (šēp·) ship	ship
<i>lock</i> (lök·) curl	lock
<i>lott</i> (lot·) lot	lot
<i>dogg</i> (dög·) bull-dog	dog

§ 8. Key-words for the Pronunciation.

A. Consonants.

Key-words are not required for the following consonants:
p, b, t, d, m, n, l, r, f, v, s, h.

phonetic
symbol

ð	<i>bord</i> (bō·ð) table	compare: <i>bod</i> (bō·d) shop
t̥	<i>start</i> (sta·t̥) start	» <i>stat</i> (sta·t) state
ʃ	<i>i morse</i> (iməʃ·əʃ) this morning	» <i>mosse</i> (məʃ·əʃ) bog
	<i>sjö</i> (ʃø·) sea	
l̥	<i>porlar</i> (po·lar̥) purls	» <i>pålar</i> (po·lar̥) pales
ɳ	<i>varna</i> (va·nḁ) warn	» <i>vana</i> (va·nḁ) habit
j	<i>ja</i> (ja·) yes	
ç	<i>kedja</i> (çe·djḁ) chain	
k	<i>ko</i> (kō·) cow	
g	<i>gå</i> (go·) to go	

B. Vowels.

i·	<i>bi</i> (bi·) bee	a	<i>hand</i> (han·d) hand
i	<i>binda</i> (bin·dḁ) to bind	a·	<i>glad</i> (gla·d) glad
y·	<i>by</i> (by·) village	ə	<i>boll</i> (bəl·) ball
y	<i>mynt</i> (myn·t) coin	o·	<i>gå</i> (go·) to go
e·	<i>se</i> (se·) see	ω·	<i>ko</i> (kō·) cow
ø·	<i>dö</i> (dø·) to die	ω	<i>ost</i> (ωs·t) cheese
u·	<i>hus</i> (hu·s) house	u	<i>kund</i> (kun·d) customer
ε·	<i>väg</i> (vε·g) way	ə·	<i>smör</i> (smə·r) butter
ε	<i>häst</i> (hεs·t) horse	ə	<i>mörk</i> (mər·k) dark
œ	<i>höst</i> (hœs·t) autumn	ə	<i>taket</i> (ta·kət) the roof
æ·	<i>här</i> (hær·) here		<i>gosse</i> (gəs·əʃ) boy
æ	<i>Herr</i> (hær·) Mr.		

Accentuation.

§ 9. A. Stress (expiratory accent).

There are in Swedish four different degrees of stress:

1. principal stress (3), generally placed on the first syllable of a word, *e. g.* ³*bä*gare, ³*län*dsortsupplä²ga.

In words beginning with the prefixes *be-* and *för-* the principal stress is placed on the second syllable, *e. g.* ³*bes*luta, ³*för*klara.

In loan-words and words ending in *-eri* the principal stress is generally placed on the last syllable, *e. g.* ³*general*, ³*agent*, ³*protestant*, ³*bageri*.

2. strong secondary stress (2), placed on the first syllable of the second part of a compound word, *e. g.* ³*är*mbänd², ³*universitets*lä²rare.

Strong secondary stress is also used in the terminations *-dom*, *-het*, *-lek*, *-skap*, *-bar*, *-sam*, and others, *e. g.* ³*ung*dom², ³*skön*het², ³*kär*lek², ³*där*skap², ³*up*penbar², ³*gynn*säm².

3. weak secondary stress (1), placed on the second syllable of dissyllabic words with Tone II, *e. g.* ³*fl*ick¹a, ³*täl*l¹a.

When several weak syllables follow in succession, weak secondary stress falls on every other syllable, counting from the syllable with the principal stress, *e. g.* ¹*universitet*, ³*fl*ick¹orna³, ¹*kall*ad¹e.

4. weakest stress (0), in all unstressed syllables, *e. g.* ³*hän*-den⁰, ³*fl*ick⁰orna¹, ³*kall*ad⁰e¹, ¹*universitet*^{0 1 0 3}.

Notice particularly the second syllable in words with Tone I, *e. g.* ³*fö*t⁰en, ³*hän*d⁰en, ³*föt*t⁰er, ³*hän*d⁰er, as compared with the second syllable in words with Tone II, *e. g.* ³*gös*sen¹, ³*rös*or¹, ³*käl*la¹.

§ 10. B. Intonation (musical accent).

1. There are in Swedish two principal kinds of tones or musical accent: the **single-tone** and the **double-tone**. Both are subject to a great number of variations according to the position of the word (in a sentence or isolated). Only the most important cases can be treated here.

2. The single-tone in isolated words is **falling**: (— ↘), *e. g.* in *talèt*, *fingèr*, *handèn*. Notice that the pitch drops very little on the first syllable; the low pitch sets in on the second syllable. In this the single-tone is different from the falling tone in English (*e. g.* in “finger”) which drops to the low level on the first syllable: (↘ —).

3. The **double-tone** is used in words of more than one syllable. In isolated double-tone words of two syllables the pitch is falling both on the first and the second syllables, but the second syllable begins on a higher pitch than the first: (↘ ↗), *e. g.* in *mamma*.

4. The single-tone will in this book be referred to as **Tone I**.

5. The double-tone will be referred to as **Tone II**.

6. In single-tone words of two syllables the first syllable has principal stress (3) and the second syllable is unstressed, *e. g.* *händèn*.

7. In double-tone words of two syllables the first syllable has principal stress (3) and the second syllable has weak secondary stress (1), *e. g.* *flickàn*. Compound words have principal stress (3) on the first part of the compound and strong secondary stress (2) on the second part, *e. g.* *sjömàn*, *universitetskatalög*.

8. The distribution of the tones in words of more than two syllables may best be seen on the diagrams on pp. 42 and 43, which also show the modifications the tones undergo when the words are placed in the middle or at the end of a sentence, and in questions.

§ 11. Tone I.

Tone I (one stress and falling tone) is used in the following cases:

1. in monosyllabic words, *e. g.* *fòt*, *vìt*, *gå*.
2. in many dissyllabic words ending in *-el*, *-en*, *-er* (such words were monosyllabic in Old Swedish, the *-e* having been put in later to facilitate pronunciation), *e. g.* *fågèl*, *bottèn*, *segèr*. Two important groups of words belong to this category:
 - a) Irregular Plurals of the Third Declension, *e. g.* *fötter*, *händer*, *böcker*, *stänger*, *getter*, *saker*, etc.; also *bönder*, *fäder*, *bröder*.
 - b) the Present Singular of verbs of the Second and Fourth Conjugations, *e. g.* *bindèr*, *köpèr*, *vändèr*, *bjudèr*.
3. in the definite form of Nouns that have Tone I in the indefinite form, *e. g.* *fotèn*, *handèn*, *fågèln*, *fötternà*, *händernà*, *brödernà*.
4. in Comparatives ending in *-re* (but not *-are*), *e. g.* *högrè*, *äldrè*, *mindrè*.
5. in most polysyllabic words (except compounds) with the principal stress on another syllable than the first, *e. g.* *ägent*, *univèrsitet*, *prötestant*, *förklara*, *tēlēfōnerà*, *Bērzeliūs*.

N. B. The prefixes *be-* and *för-* change Tone II of the main verb to Tone I, *e. g.*

Tone II

tala

hälla

följa

öka

Tone I

bētalà

bēhāllà

fōrfōljà

fōrōkà

Exceptions:

a) Nouns ending in *-inna* and some others ending in *-a* have Tone II, e. g. grēvinna, prīnsessa,

itālienska.

b) Latin words ending in *-or*, e. g. prōfessor, inspektor, etc., have Tone II.

c) many names of places, e. g. Kinnēkulle, Södertälje,

Kärlskrona, have Tone II.

6. Loanwords have, as a rule, Tone I, e. g. Afrikà, Amerikà, pianò, artikel, aria. Also in the plural: artiklar, arior.

Notice particularly words of foreign (German) origin ending in:

a) *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, e. g. adèl, bibèl, dunkèl, handèl, üdèl, säkèr, vackèr.

Exceptions are e. g. ängel, spegel, himmel,

även, which have Tone II.

b) *-sk*, e. g. nordisk, hednisk, engelsk.

7. Words that mostly occur without stress in a sentence, such as Prepositions and Conjunctions, have Tone I, e. g. *ellèr, därför, övèr, undèr.*

§ 12. Tone II.

Tone II is used in words that do not belong to any of the categories enumerated above. The following groups may be distinguished:

1. The majority of native **polysyllabic words** with the principal stress on the first syllable, e. g. *flicka, flickor, gosse, gossar, kalla, kalladè, kallat, köpa, köpte, köpandè, gammal, gamla, trogen, trognarè, trognast, flickornà, gossarnà, äpplenà, binda, bundit, bindandè.*
2. The majority of **compound words**, e. g. *guldbring, äffärsman, Andersson, Bergström, aktiēbolag, tändsticksfabrik, utrikēsdēpartēmentet.*

Exceptions: *Tyskland, England, Frankrikè, Sverige, Norge, Danmark* have Tone I.

Diagrams illustrating the Tones.

(The stress is indicated in figures.)

A. In isolated words.

Tone I.

Words of 2 syllables:

<i>handen</i> han·dæn the hand	<i>springer</i> sprin·ər runs	<i>fågel</i> fo·gæl bird

Words of 3 syllables:

<i>händerna</i> hæn·dəna the hands	<i>Frankrike</i> fran·krikə France	<i>betala</i> beta·la to pay

Tone II.

Words of 2 syllables:

<i>bunden</i> bun·dæn' bound	<i>armband</i> ar·mban'd bracelet	<i>springa</i> sprin·a' to run

Words of 3 syllables:

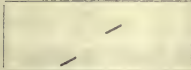

<i>gossarna</i> gös·anä' the boys	<i>armbandet</i> ar·mban'det the bracelet	<i>kallade</i> kal·adä' called

Words of more than
3 syllables:

<i>Österrike</i> ös·təri'kə Austria	<i>utrikesdepartementet</i> u·trikəsdepa'təmən'tət the Foreign Office

N. B. In **questions** the tones are **rising** instead of falling:

Tone I.

			
<i>handen?</i>	<i>springer?</i>	<i>händerna?</i>	<i>Frankrike?</i>

Tone II.



			
<i>bunden?</i>	<i>armband?</i>	<i>gossarna?</i>	<i>armbandet?</i>



<i>utrikesdepartementet?</i>

B. In connected speech.


The tones are as a rule **rising** except before full stop.

Tone I.

	
<i>handen är varm</i> the hand is warm	<i>händerna äro kalla</i> the hands are cold


<i>en fågel i handen är bättre än tio i skogen</i> a bird in the hand is better than ten in the wood

Tone II.


<i>alla gossar kunna inte simma</i> all boys can not swim

§ 13. Signs used to indicate Accent.

1. In the phonetic transcription used in this book a stop (·) indicates principal stress and an inverted comma (') secondary stress. When placed immediately after a vowel, the stop indicates that the vowel is long; when placed immediately after a consonant, it indicates that the consonant is long (and in consequence the preceding vowel short).

Ex.: *mat* (ma·t) food *matt* (mat') weak

2. The inverted comma ('), too, is placed immediately after a vowel if the vowel is long, and immediately after a consonant if the consonant is long.

Ex.: *skönhet* (sø·nhet') beauty
 ungdom (uŋ·døm') youth

3. If a doublestressed word ends in a vowel carrying the secondary stress, the inverted comma must, of course, be placed immediately after the vowel, whether the vowel is long or short. In most cases this causes no real inconvenience, as certain vowels only occur long and others only short. It should also be kept in mind that the ending vowel is long if it has strong secondary stress (2) (*i.e.* in compound words) and short if it has weak secondary stress (1) (see § 9).

Ex.: *gösse*¹ (gøs·ə') boy (short ending vowel)
 *ljusblå*² (ju·sblø') light-blue (long ending vowel)

4. The stop (·) and the inverted comma (') serve not only to indicate stress but also intonation. If only a stop (·) is used, the word is pronounced with Tone I. If both a stop (·) and an inverted comma (') are used, the word is pronounced with Tone II.

Ex.:

Tone I	Tone II
<i>maten</i> (ma·tən) the food	<i>flickan</i> (flik·an') the girl
<i>fötterna</i> (fø·tə·na) the feet	<i>gossarna</i> (gøs·a·na') the boys

5. The meaning of a word often depends on the tone.

The word »*anden*», for instance, may be pronounced either with Tone I or Tone II: *an-dən* or *an-dən'*. If pronounced with Tone I, it means »the duck» (definite form of *and*). If pronounced with Tone II, it means »the spirit» (definite form of *ande*).

6. Many Swedish words mean one thing when pronounced with Tone I and another thing when pronounced with Tone II.

Ex.:

Tone I	Tone II
<i>anden</i> (an-dən) the duck	<i>anden</i> (an-dən') the spirit
<i>buren</i> (bū-rən) the cage	<i>buren</i> (bū-rən') carried
<i>panter</i> (pan-tər) panther	<i>panter</i> (pan-tər') pledges
<i>eder</i> (e-dər) your	<i>eder</i> (e-dər') oaths
<i>slutet</i> (slu-tət) the end	<i>slutet</i> (slu-tət') closed

§ 14. The Spoken Language.

Spoken Swedish differs very much from the written language. The following are the principal divergencies.

1. All Nouns end in *-a* in the definite plural.

Ex.: *ögon*a (*ögonen*) the eyes
*hus*en (*husen*) the houses
*barn*a (*barnen*) the children

2. The noun *huvud* head, has the form *huve*, (def. form *huvet*, def. pl. *huvena*).

3. Adjectives ending in *-ig* drop the *g*.

Ex.: *tråk*i(*g*), *tråk*i(*g*)t, *tråk*i(*g*)a, dull

4. Many Pronouns have special colloquial forms.

Ex.: *ja'* (*jag*)

*mi*g, *di*g, *si*g are pronounced mɛj, dɛj, sɛj.

de, *dem* are pronounced dɛm., e. g. *dom säjer* they say;

jag såg dom I saw them

något, *intet* have the forms *någe*, *inge*(t)

någoting is contracted to *nå'nting*

5. *Att* before an Infinitive is pronounced *o*.

6. The plural forms of Verbs are not used in colloquial speech.

Ex.: *vi köper* we buy (*vi köpa*)
dom springer they run (*de springa*)
dom sprang they ran (*de sprungo*)

7. The Past of the 1st Conjugation has the same form as the Infinitive.

Ex.: *ja' kasta'* I threw (*jag kastade*)
vi ropa' we called (*vi ropade*)

8. The short forms *la'* and *sa'* are used instead of *lade*, *sade* (put, said).

9. The verb *säga*, *säger*, is pronounced *sɛj·a'*, *sɛj·ər*.

10. A few Verbs have short colloquial forms in the Infinitive and the Present.

Ex.: *ge, ger* instead of *giva, giver* to give
be, ber » » *bedja, beder* to beg
ta', ta'r » » *taga, tager* to take
blä', blir » » *bliva, bliver* to become

11. The Supine of the 4th Conjugation ends in *-e* or *-i* instead of *-it*.

Ex.: *vi har tage (-i)* (*vi hava tagit*) we have taken
dom har sprunge (-i) (*de hava sprungit*) they have run

12. The Auxiliary Verbs have the following colloquial forms:

<i>jag är</i>	colloquially pronounced	<i>ja ɛ·</i>
<i>de äro</i>	»	<i>dom ɛ·</i>
<i>jag (vi) hade</i>	»	<i>ja (vi) had·ɛ'</i>
<i>jag var</i>	»	<i>ja va·</i>
<i>vi voro</i>	»	<i>vi va·</i>
<i>jag skall</i>	»	<i>ja ska·</i> (unstressed <i>ska</i>)
<i>vi skola</i>	»	<i>vi ska·</i> (» »)

13. The prepositions *med*, *till* are pronounced *me*, *te* (*ti*).

14. The conjunction *och* is pronounced *o*.

15. Final *d*, *g* and *t* are often dropped after a vowel.

Ex.: *de(t)* (Definite Article and Pronoun)

va(d) what

go(d) good (plural *goa*)

da(g) day (def. form *da'n*; plural *da'r*)

brö(d) bread (def. form *brö't*; plural *brö'n*)

16. Final *nd* is often assimilated to *nn*.

Ex.: *vinn* (instead of *vind* **or** *vinden*) wind, the wind

hunn (instead of *hund* **or** *hunden*) dog, the dog

GRAMMAR

The Noun.

Articles.

§ 15. I. The Indefinite Article.

Masc.	<i>en son</i>	a son	Neuter	<i>ett horn</i>	a horn
	<i>en gosse</i>	a boy		<i>ett äpple</i>	an apple
Fem.	<i>en dotter</i>	a daughter			
	<i>en flicka</i>	a girl			
Com.	<i>en park</i>	a park			
	<i>en skola</i>	a school			

The Indefinite Article is:

en for masculine, feminine and common gender;

ett for neuter gender.

§ 16. II. The Definite Article.

The Swedish Definite Article is a **terminal article**, *i. e.* it is affixed to the end of the Noun, and not placed before the Noun as in English.

Singular.

Masc.	<i>sonen</i>	the son	Neut.	<i>hornet</i>	the horn
	<i>gossen</i>	the boy		<i>äpplet</i>	the apple
Fem.	<i>flickan</i>	the girl			
Com.	<i>parken</i>	the park			
	<i>skolan</i>	the school			

The Definite Article **in the singular** is:

-en (or **-n**) for masculine, feminine, and common gender;
-et (or **-t**) for neuter nouns.

The shorter forms (**-n** and **-t**) are used when the Noun ends in a **vowel** (and in a few other cases, for which see below).

Plural.

Indefinite		Definite	
1. <i>skolor</i>	schools	<i>skolorna</i>	the schools
<i>prinsar</i>	princes	<i>prinsarna</i>	the princes
<i>parker</i>	parks	<i>parkerna</i>	the parks
<i>skomakare</i>	shoemakers	<i>skomakarna</i>	the shoemakers
(the final -e is dropped before -na)			
2. <i>äpplen</i>	apples	<i>äpplena</i>	the apples
3. <i>horn</i>	horns	<i>hornen</i>	the horns

The Definite Article has three forms **in the plural**:

1. **-na** for nouns belonging to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Declensions; also for nouns of the 5th Declension ending in **-are** and **-ande**. The final **-e** in nouns ending in **-are** is dropped before **-na**.

2. **-a** for nouns of the 4th Declension.

3. **-en** for neuter nouns of the 5th Declension.

§ 17. Remarks on the Formation of the Definite Singular.

1. Non-neuter nouns ending in unstressed **-el**, **-er** (Tone I, see § 9 B) take **-n** (not **-en**) in the definite form:

artikeln the article
fågeln the bird
åkern the field
segern the victory

2. Neuter nouns ending in unstressed **-el**, **-er** (Tone I) drop the **-e** before **-l** and **-r** in the definite form:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>ett segel</i>	a sail	<i>seglet</i> the sail
<i>ett exempel</i>	an example	<i>exemplet</i> the example
<i>ett finger</i>	a finger	<i>fingeret</i> the finger

Notice: *papper* paper, *papperet* the paper; the *-e* is not dropped in this word because it has Tone II.

3. Nouns (non-neuters and neuters) ending in unstressed *-en* (Tone I) drop the *-e* before the definite article:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>botten</i>	bottom	<i>bottnen</i> the bottom
<i>socken</i>	parish	<i>socknen</i> the parish
<i>vapen</i>	weapon	<i>vapnet</i> the weapon
<i>tecken</i>	sign	<i>tecknet</i> the sign

Notice: *siden* silk, *sidenet* the silk; the *-e* is not dropped in this word because it has Tone II.

4. The following nouns take the definite article *-n* (not *-en*) although they have Tone II:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>fader</i>	father	<i>fadern</i> the father
<i>moder</i>	mother	<i>modern</i> the mother
<i>broder</i>	brother	<i>brodern</i> the brother
<i>dotter</i>	daughter	<i>dottern</i> the daughter
<i>syster</i>	sister	<i>system</i> the sister

5. The word *himmel* (Tone II) heaven, takes the definite form *himlen* (sometimes *himmeln* or *himmelen*).

6. Non-neuter nouns ending in *-are* (e.g. *skomakare* shoemaker; *bagare* baker; *hammare* hammer) drop the final *-e* before the definite article in colloquial speech:

<i>skomakaren</i>	(coll. <i>skomakarn</i>)	the shoemaker
<i>bagaren</i>	(coll. <i>bagarn</i>)	the baker
<i>hammaren</i>	(coll. <i>hammarn</i>)	the hammer

7. Loanwords ending in a vowel fluctuate:

<i>arméen</i> or <i>armén</i>	the army
<i>idéen</i> or <i>idén</i>	the idea
<i>kaféet</i> (coll. <i>kafét</i>)	the café
<i>poesien</i> (coll. <i>poesin</i>)	poetry
<i>filosofien</i> (coll. <i>filosofin</i>)	philosophy

8. Latin words ending in **-or** take the definite article **-n** (not **-en**):

Indefinite	Definite
<i>doktor</i>	<i>doktorn</i>
<i>professor</i>	<i>professorn</i>

9. Latin words ending in **-eum**, **-ium** drop **-um** before the definite article **-et**.

Indefinite	Definite
<i>museum</i>	<i>museet</i>
<i>laboratorium</i>	<i>laboratoriet</i>

10. In colloquial speech some nouns ending in **-n** remain unchanged in the definite form, *e. g.*:

Indefinite	Definite
<i>botten</i> bottom	<i>botten</i> (instead of <i>bottnen</i>) the bottom
<i>kaptén</i> captain	<i>kaptén</i> (instead of <i>kaptenen</i>) the captain
<i>mun</i> mouth	<i>mun</i> (instead of <i>munnen</i>) the mouth
<i>grind</i> (pronounced grin-) gate	<i>grind</i> (instead of <i>grinden</i>) the gate

11. Nouns derived from Verbs and ending in **-an** remain unchanged in the definite form:

<i>början</i>	beginning; the beginning
<i>längtan</i>	longing; the longing

12. The nouns *examen* examination, and *fröken* Miss, do not take the definite article.

13. Nouns containing a short vowel followed by **-n**, double the **-n** in the definite form, *e. g.* *man* man, *mannen* the man; *mun* mouth, *munnen* the mouth.

§ 18. Remarks on the Formation of the Definite Plural.

1. In formal style masculine nouns often take **-ne** instead of **-na** in the definite plural:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>kungar</i> kings	<i>kungarne</i> (or <i>kungarna</i>)	the kings
<i>bagare</i> bakers	<i>bagarne</i> (or <i>bagarna</i>)	the bakers

2. Neuter nouns ending in unstressed **-el**, **-en**, **-er** drop the **-e** before the definite article in the plural:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>segel</i>	sails	<i>seglen</i> the sails
<i>exempel</i>	examples	<i>exemplen</i> the examples
<i>vapen</i>	weapons	<i>vapnen</i> the weapons
<i>tecken</i>	signs	<i>tecknen</i> the signs
<i>fönster</i>	windows	<i>fönstren</i> the windows
<i>fruntimmer</i>	women	<i>fruntimren</i> the women

3. Notice the following irregular plurals:

	Indefinite plur.	Definite plur.
<i>man</i> man	<i>män</i> men	<i>männen</i> (double <i>n</i> !) the men
<i>gås</i> goose	<i>gäss</i> geese	<i>gässen</i> the geese
<i>mus</i> mouse	<i>möss</i> mice	<i>mössen</i> the mice
<i>öga</i> eye	<i>ögon</i> eyes	<i>ögonen</i> the eyes
<i>öra</i> ear	<i>öron</i> ears	<i>öronen</i> the ears

4. The noun *huvud* head, has the definite plural *huvudena* (coll. *huvena*).

5. Notice the following divergences between the written and the spoken language in the definite plural of neuter nouns belonging to the 5th Declension:

Indefinite		Definite
<i>hus</i> houses	<i>husen</i> (coll. <i>husena</i>)	the houses
<i>segel</i> sails	<i>seglen</i> (coll. <i>seglena</i>)	the sails
<i>fönster</i> windows	<i>fönstren</i> (coll. <i>fönsterna</i>)	the windows

6. The definite plurals *ögonen* the eyes, and *öronen* the ears, have in colloquial speech the forms *ögonä*, *öronä*.

The Use of the Articles.

A. The Definite Article.

§ 19. In most cases the use of the definite article in Swedish corresponds to the use of the definite article in English. The following are the principal exceptions:

§ 20. **Abstract, appellative and material nouns**, when used in a general sense, take the definite article.

<i>Konsten är lång, livet är kort.</i>	Art is long, life is short.
<i>Ijuset går fortare än ljudet.</i>	Light travels faster than sound.
<i>Tiden går.</i>	Time flies.
<i>Den allmänna opinionen.</i>	Public opinion.
<i>Elefanterna äro kloka djur.</i>	Elephants are sagacious animals.

§ 21. Notice particularly the following words:

<i>naturen</i> nature	<i>helvetet</i> hell
<i>försynen</i> Providence	<i>paradiset</i> paradise
<i>ödet</i> fate	<i>skärselden</i> purgatory
<i>kristenheten</i> Christendom	<i>människan</i> man (mankind)
<i>mänskligheten</i> humanity	<i>mannen</i> man
<i>parlamentet</i> Parliament	<i>kvinnan</i> woman
<i>eftervärlden</i> posterity	<i>kyrkan</i> church
<i>samhället (societeten)</i> society	<i>skolan</i> school
<i>ålderdomen</i> old age	<i>universitetet</i> college
<i>ungdomen</i> youth	<i>hovet</i> court
<i>himlen</i> heaven	<i>staden</i> town

Examples:

<i>Sådant förekommer aldrig i naturen.</i>	Such things never occur in nature.
<i>Ödet var emot honom.</i>	Fate was against him.
<i>Sådan är ungdomen.</i>	Such is youth.

<i>Fader vår, som är i himlen.</i>	Our Father, which art in heaven.
<i>Människan spår, Gud råder.</i>	Man proposes, God disposes.
<i>Kvinnan skapades efter mannen.</i>	Woman was created after man.
<i>Jag går i kyrkan om söndagarna.</i>	I go to church on Sundays.
<i>Om vardagarna går jag i skolan.</i>	On week-days I go to school.
<i>Han har rest in till staden.</i>	He has gone up to town.

§ 22. Names of **meals, seasons, days, and festivals** take the definite article.

<i>De gingo ut efter middagen.</i>	They went out after dinner.
<i>Jag brukar ta en promenad före frukosten.</i>	I generally go out for a walk before breakfast.
<i>Om söndagarna går jag i kyrkan.</i>	On Sundays I go to church.
<i>Våren är en härlig årstid.</i>	Spring is a lovely season.
<i>Om somrarna bo vi på landet.</i>	In summer we live in the country.
<i>Han kom och hälsade på oss vid julen.</i>	He came to see us at Christmas.

§ 23. Names of **streets, squares, parks, and other public places** take the definite article.

<i>Jag bor på Kungsgatan.</i>	I live in King's Street.
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§ 24. Nouns denoting **time** and **measure** take the definite article, where in English the indefinite article is used. Nouns denoting time are preceded by a preposition (*i, om*).

<i>De här tavlorna kosta 500 kronor stycket.</i>	These pictures cost 500 kronor apiece.
<i>Handskarna kostade sju kronor paret.</i>	The gloves cost seven kronor a pair.
<i>Pennorna kosta två kronor dussinnet.</i>	The pencils are two kronor a dozen.

Tåget går sextio engelska mil i timmen. The train travels sixty (English) miles an hour.
Det händer endast en gång om året. It only happens once a year.

§ 25. *För* last, is followed by a noun in the definite form. Notice the Definite Article of the Adjective in the expressions *det mesta*, *de flesta*.

Jag träffade honom förra veckan (månaden, året). I met him last week (month, year).

(But: *jag träffar honom nästa vecka.* I shall be seeing him next week.)

Det mesta teet kommer från Kina. Most tea comes from China.

De flesta affärerna äro stängda på söndagarna. Most shops are closed on Sundays.

§ 26. Nouns preceded by the epithets *båda* both, *vardera* either, and *ingendera* neither, require the definite article.

På vardera sidan (or: på ömse sidor) om segelleden. On either side of the fairway.

Båda gossarna voro ute. Both boys were out.

§ 27. In several cases, which cannot be specially classified, an indefinite form in English corresponds to a definite form in Swedish.

Ex. *hela dagen* all day, *hela natten* all night, *blind på ena ögat* blind of one eye, *hälften av landet* half of the country, *vara av den åsikten* to be of opinion, *förlora tålmodet* lose patience, *döma till döden* sentence to death, *vid soluppgången* at sunrise, *om dagen* by day, *om natten* by night, *till namnet* by name, *till utseendet* by sight, etc.

§ 28. The definite article in Swedish often corresponds to a possessive adjective in English.

Han stoppade handen i fickan. He put his hand in his pocket.

Han kunde inte hålla balansen. He could not keep his balance.

§ 29. Names of **persons, vessels, and hotels** do not take the definite article.

Jag bor hos Lundströms. I am staying at the Lundströms'.

Han reste till New York med Aquitania. He sailed for New York in the Aquitania.

Han tog in på Strand. He put up at the Strand.

§ 30. In several cases, which cannot be specially classified a definite form in English corresponds to an indefinite form in Swedish.

Ex.: *han steg av på fel (orätt) station* he got out at the wrong station, *jag skall stiga av vid nästa station* I am getting out at the next station, *i nuvarande ögonblick* at the present moment, *det är på höger (vänster) sida* it is on the right (left) hand side, *norr (söder, öster, väster) om Stockholm* to the north (south, east, west) of Stockholm, *spela piano* play the piano, *spela flöjt* play the flute, *ha tandvärk* have the toothache, etc.

B. The Indefinite Article.

§ 31. In most cases the use of the indefinite article in Swedish corresponds with the use of the indefinite article in English. Notice the following expressions:

1. With the indefinite article:

en del av pengarna part of the money

2. Without the indefinite article:

han väntar på svar he is waiting for an answer, *han skriver brev* he is writing a letter, *göra narr av någon* make a fool of a person, *ha öga för* have an eye for, *hurudan karl är han?* what sort of a man is he? *han hade stor lust att försöka* he had a great mind to try, *jag har huvudvärk* I have got a headache, *man har rätt att försvara sig* one has a right to defend oneself, *göra slut på* put a stop to, *vara slut* be at an end, *taga plats* take a situation.

§ 32. Predicative nouns denoting a person's **nationality, religion, profession, trade, age** *etc.* do not take the indefinite article. They are as a rule preceded by the prepositions *till* or *för*, or by the word *som* (except after the verbs *vara* and *bliva*).

<i>Ibsen är norrman, Strindberg är svensk.</i>	Ibsen is a Norwegian, Strindberg is a Swede.
<i>Mannen var protestant, hans hustru katolik.</i>	The husband was a Protestant, his wife a Roman Catholic.
<i>Han är läkare till yrket.</i>	He is a physician by profession.
<i>Redan som barn skrev han romaner.</i>	Even as a child he wrote novels.
<i>Han blev vald till riksdagsman.</i>	He was elected a Member of Parliament.

§ 33. The indefinite article is not used after the word *vilken* how (or what) in **exclamations**, nor after *hur* however, or *mången* many a (one).

<i>Vilken härlig utsikt! (but: en sådan härlig utsikt!)</i>	What a splendid view!
<i>Inser du inte, vilket oerhört misstag du har gjort?</i>	Don't you realise what a terrible mistake you have made?
<i>Hur stort misstag jag än har gjort, så har du gjort ett ännu större.</i>	However great a mistake I have made, you have made a still greater one.
<i>Mången gång kan det se mörkt ut.</i>	Many a time the outlook may be dark.

§ 34. The indefinite article is placed **before** and not **after** the Adjective in expressions like the following:

en halv mil half a mile, *en halv timme* half an hour, *ett sådant svårt problem* so difficult a problem, *vid en sådan tid* at such a time, *hon var en lika skicklig politiker som Elisabet själv* she was as clever a politician as Elisabeth herself, *ett alltför stort misstag* too great a mistake, *etc.*

Gender.

§ 35. The Swedish language has four Genders: **masculine**, **feminine**, **common**, and **neuter**.

A Noun is:

1. **masculine**, if the pronoun *han* (he) can be used instead of the Noun.

Ex.: *gossen*: *han* the boy: he.

2. **feminine**, if the pronoun *hon* (she) can be used instead of the Noun.

Ex.: *flickan*: *hon* the girl: she.

3. **common**, if the pronoun *den* (it) can be used instead of the Noun.

Ex.: *stolen*: *den* the chair: it.

4. **neuter**, if the pronoun *det* (it) can be used instead of the Noun.

Ex.: *bordet*: *det* the table: it.

In masculine, feminine, and common nouns the definite singular ends in **-n**.

Ex.: *gossen*, *flickan*; *stolen*.

In neuter nouns the definite singular ends in **-t**.

Ex.: *bordet*.

§ 36. I. **Masculine** are:

1. Designations of men and male animals.

Ex.: *Erik*; *konung* king, *tjur* bull, *tupp* cock.

2. Designations of higher animals are generally treated as masculine even if they are common to males and females.

Ex.: *elefanten* the elephant, *hästen* the horse, *örnen* the eagle.

§ 37. II. **Feminine** are:

1. Designations of women and female animals.

Ex.: *Maria*; *drottning* queen, *ko* cow, *höna* hen.

2. Nouns designating animals are often feminine if the nominative ends in **-a**. They may also be treated as of common gender.

Ex.: *råtta* mouse, *duva* pigeon, *fluga* fly.

3. A few other nouns ending in **-a**, e. g. *klocka* clock, *blomma* flower.

N.B. *Hur mycket är klockan?* *Hon* är halv sju. What time is it? It is half past six.

4. The noun *människa* man (including both man and woman).

§ 38. III. Common are:

1. Designations of things and animals (with the above exceptions) if the definite form ends in **-n**.

Ex.: *snigeln* the snail, *fågeln* the bird, *fisken* the fish, *gäddan* the pike, *stolen* the chair, *soffan* the sofa, *morgonen* the morning, *rosen* the rose, *handen* the hand, *foten* the foot.

2. Names of months, seasons, and festivals.

Ex.: *våren* spring, *sommaren* summer, *hösten* autumn, *vintern* winter, *julen* Christmas, *påskan* Easter, *pingsten* Whitsuntide.

3. Names of trees.

Ex.: *björken* the birch, *granen* the spruce-tree, *tallen* the Scotch fir, *poppeln* the poplar.

4. Names of lakes, rivers, and boats.

Ex.: *Mälaren* Lake Mälär, *Vättern* Lake Vätter, *Themsan* the Thames, *Thorsten* the Thorsten, *Balder* the Balder.

5. Nouns ending in: **-ad**, **-are**, **-dom**, **-het**, **-ing**, **-lek**, **-ion**.

Ex.: *månaden* the month, *hammaren* the hammer, *barn-domen* childhood, *skönheten* the beauty, *tärningen* the die, *kär-leken* love, *nationen* the nation.

§ 39. IV. Neuter are:

1. Designations of things and animals if the definite form ends in **-t**.

Ex.: *fåret* the sheep, *biet* the bee, *lejonet* the lion, *bordet* the table, *fönstret* the window, *taket* the roof, *seglet* the sail, *fingret* the finger.

2. Names of continents, countries, mountains, provinces, towns, and other inhabited places.

Ex.: *Europa, Asien, England, Sverige* (Sweden), *Mont Blanc, Dalarna, Stockholm, London, Mora, Drottningholm*.

3. The letters of the alphabet.

Ex.: *ett a* an a, *ett b* a b, etc.

4. Nouns ending in *-eri*, *-on* (names of berries), *-um*.

Ex.: *bryggeriet* the brewery, *hallonet* the raspberry, *ett museum* a museum, *ett laboratorium* a laboratory.

§ 40. Exceptions.

1. The masculine titles ending in *-bud* and *-råd* take the **neuter** articles (def. and indef.).

Ex.: *ett sändebud* an ambassador, *ett statsråd* a minister.

N.B. The **pronoun** used instead of these nouns is **han** (not *det*).

Ex.: *Är statsrådet hemma?* Is the minister at home?

Nej, han har gått ut. No, he has gone out.

2. The feminine appellation *fruntimmer* woman, lady, takes the **neuter** articles, but the pronoun used instead of *fruntimmer* is **hon** (not *det*).

Ex.: *Det är ett fruntimmer* (def. form *fruntimret*) *i tamburen.* **Hon** *ber att få tala med doktorn.* There is a woman in the hall. She wants to speak to the doctor.

3. The noun *barn* child, is **neuter** (*ett barn, barnet*).

4. Nouns like *kusin* cousin, *gemål* consort, *patient* patient, are masculine or feminine according as they refer to men or women.

5. In poetry abstract nouns are often personified and treated as feminine (sometimes masculine).

Ex.: *sanningen* truth, *friheten* liberty.

6. The noun *sto* mare, is neuter.

7. A few words ending in *-are* are neuter: *ett altare* an altar, *ett ankare* an anchor.

8. Two nouns ending in *-on* are common: *morgonen* the morning, *aftonen* the evening.

§ 41. Remarks on Gender.

1. Common and neuter in Swedish correspond to neuter in English.
2. The pronouns *den* and *det* correspond to *it*.
3. To know whether a noun denoting a thing or an animal is common or neuter, it is necessary to consult a dictionary. No hard and fast rules can be given.

Common are *e. g.*:

stolen the chair
bollen the ball
gåsen the goose
geten the goat

Neuter are *e. g.*:

bordet the table
golvet the floor
biet the bee
fåret the sheep

Case.

§ 42. A Swedish noun has two case-forms: nominative and genitive. The nominative is also used as objective case.

§ 43. The **genitive** is formed by adding **-s** to the nominative, both in the definite and in the indefinite form, both in the singular and in the plural:

Ex.:

Nom.

Gen.

en skola a school

en skolas of a school

skolan the school

skolans of the school

skolor schools

skolors of schools

skolorna the schools

skolornas of the schools

N.B. No apostrophe is used before the **-s**.

§ 44. Remarks on the Genitive.

1. The genitive of proper names ending in **-s** has the same form as the nominative. In writing, the genitive is

indicated by an apostrophe after **-s**. Ex.: *Johannes' evangelium* the Gospel according to St. John.

2. The genitive of nouns ending in **-s**, e. g. *prins*, *dans*, should be avoided in the indefinite form.

3. Latin names, especially those ending in **-us**, often take the Latin genitive.

Ex.: *Pauli brev till romarna* St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, *Berzeli park* Berzelius' Park.

The Use of the Genitive.

§ 45. The genitive in **-s** is more common in Swedish than in English. Not only nouns denoting living beings but also nouns denoting **inanimate objects** take the genitive in **-s**.

Ex.: *husets ägare* the owner of the house, *bergets fot* the foot of the mountain, *en ärans man* a man of honour, *parkens träd* the trees of the park, *ljusets hastighet* the rapidity of light, etc.

§ 46. Even **adjectives** and **participles** used as nouns take **-s** in the genitive.

Ex.: *den gamles tacksamhet* the old man's gratitude, *de närvarandes mening* the opinion of those present, etc.

§ 47. In cases like the following the genitive is not used in Swedish.

<i>Han bor hos sin moster.</i>	He is staying at his aunt's.
<i>Jag gick med receptet till närmaste apotek.</i>	I took the prescription to the nearest chemist's.
<i>Han gick till bagaren.</i>	He went to the baker's.
<i>En vän till hans far (or:)</i>	A friend of his father's.
<i>En av hans fars vänner).</i>	
<i>En släkting till min hustru.</i>	A relative of my wife's.

(Compare: *En av mina vänner.* A friend of mine.)

Prepositional Epithets.

§ 48. The English preposition »of» in epithets corresponds to various prepositions in Swedish.

Ex.: *slaget vid Trafalgar* the battle of Trafalgar, *kärleken till Gud* the love of God, *herr Andersson från Stockholm* Mr Andersson of Stockholm, *dörren till rummet* the door of the room, *toppen av berget* or *bergstoppen* the top of the mountain, *gudsfruktan* the fear of God, *tanken på döden* the thought of death, etc.

§ 49. Nouns denoting **quantity** are not followed by a preposition in Swedish.

Ex.: *en butelj vin* a bottle of wine, *en bit papper* (or *en pappersbit*) a piece of paper, *ett glas vatten* a glass of water, *ett par månader* a couple of months, *ett par skor* a pair of shoes, *mycket pengar* plenty of money, *en hel del besvär* a great deal of trouble, *ett stort antal trådar* a great number of wires, etc.

§ 50. Notice the following expressions:

<i>Vi voro fyra stycken.</i>	There were four of us.
<i>Giv mig två stycken.</i>	Give me two of them.
<i>De äro för många.</i>	There are too many of them.

§ 51. The expressions »a kind of», »a sort of» are translated by *ett slags*, *en sorts*.

<i>Alla möjliga slags människor.</i>	All sorts and conditions of men.
<i>Ett nytt slags potatis.</i>	A new kind of potatoes.
<i>Jag tycker inte om sådant.</i>	I don't like that sort of thing.
<i>Två sorters papper.</i>	Two kinds of paper.

§ 52. No preposition is used after **geographical appellations**, such as *land* country, *rike* kingdom, *stad* town, *landskap* province, etc.

Ön Gottland ligger mitt i Östersjön. The island of Gotland is situated in the middle of the Baltic.

Landskapet Dalarna. The province of Dalarna.

Konungariket Sverige. The kingdom of Sweden.

§ 53. No preposition is used after the nouns *månad* month, *namn* name, *titel* title, *rop* cry, *parti* game, *betydelse* sense.

En bagare vid namn Lundberg. A baker of the name of Lundberg.

Han fick titeln professor. The title of professor was bestowed upon him.

De spelade ett parti bridge. They played a game of bridge.

Januari månad är den kallaste. The month of January is the coldest.

N.B. Den tjugoförsta april. The 21st of April.

Den sista januari. The last of January.

§ 54. No determinative pronoun is used in Swedish before a genitive in cases like the following:

Ljusets hastighet är större än ljudets. The rapidity of light is greater than that of sound.

Indirect Object.

§ 55. No preposition precedes the indirect object after the verbs *tillskriva* attribute, *meddela* communicate, *synas* seem, *förefalla* appear, *tillhöra* belong, *hända* happen.

Dikten har tillskrivits Tegnér. The poem has been attributed to Tegnér.

Han meddelade mig sina iakttagelser. He communicated his observations to me.

Oss förefaller det omöjligt. To us it seems impossible.

<i>Huset tillhör mig.</i>	The house belongs to me.
<i>Det föll honom aldrig in, att han kunde ha orätt.</i>	It never occurred to him that he might be wrong.
<i>Har någonting hänt pojkarna?</i>	Has anything happened to the boys?

§ 56. The indirect object is often used without a preposition when it is governed by a predicative adjective.

<i>Jag skulle bli er mycket förbunden.</i>	I should be very much obliged to you.
<i>Fienderna voro oss överlägsna i antal.</i>	The enemy were superior to us in numbers.
<i>De gamla visorna äro mig lika kära som någonsin.</i>	The old songs are as dear to me as ever.

§ 57. The verb "to tell" is translated by *tala om för* or *säga (åt)*.

<i>Tala inte om det för någon.</i>	} Do not tell anybody.
<i>Säg det inte åt någon.</i>	
<i>Vem talade om det för dig?</i>	} Who told you?
<i>Vem har sagt det?</i>	
<i>Säg mig en sak.</i>	Tell me something.
<i>Jag har någonting att säga er.</i>	I have something to say to you.
<i>Säg åt¹ honom, att han kommer hit.</i>	Tell him to come here.
<i>Säg åt¹ honom, att jag vill tala med honom.</i>	Tell him that I want to speak to him.

§ 58. The indirect object is preceded by the preposition *åt* to, when it comes after the direct object.

<i>Han köpte en segelbåt åt mig och en ångmaskin åt min bror.</i>	He bought a sailing-boat for me and a steam-engine for my brother.
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¹ With the stress on *åt*.

Declensions.

§ 59. The Swedish language has five declensions, *i. e.* five different ways of forming the plural of nouns.

§ 60. The plural of nouns belonging to the 1st Declension ends in **-or**.

The plural of nouns belonging to the 2nd Declension ends in **-ar**.

The plural of nouns belonging to the 3rd Declension ends in **-er**.

The plural of nouns belonging to the 4th Declension ends in **-n**.

The plural of nouns belonging to the 5th Declension has the same form as the singular.

§ 61. 1st Declension.

Plural termination: **-or**.

Singular		Plural
1. en skola	a school	skolor schools
skolan	the school	skolorna the schools
2. en ros	a rose	rosor roses
rosen	the rose	rosorna the roses

§ 62. To the 1st Declension belong:

1. Non-neuter nouns ending in **-a**.

Ex.: *krona* crown, *flicka* girl, *gata* street, *flagga* flag, *tavla* picture, *etc.* They drop the final **-a** before the plural termination: *kronor*, *flickor*, *gator*, *tavlor*.

(Exception: *historia* story, plur. *historier*.)

2. A few others:

ros rose, *svan* swan, *våg* wave, *rad* calf of the leg, *toffel* slipper, *åder* vein.

In the plural: *rosor*, *svanor*, *vågor*, *vador*, *tofflor*, *ådror*.

N.B. *Anor* ancestors or pedigree, *bannor* chidings, *matvaror* victuals, *inälvor* entrails, are only used in the plural.

§ 63. 2nd Declension.

Plural termination: *-ar*.

	Singular		Plural
1.	<i>en droppe</i>	a drop	<i>droppar</i> drops
	<i>droppen</i>	the drop	<i>dropparna</i> the drops
2.	<i>en prins</i>	a prince	<i>prinsar</i> princes
	<i>prinsen</i>	the prince	<i>prinsarna</i> the princes
3.	<i>en vinter</i>	a winter	<i>vintrar</i> winters
	<i>vintern</i>	the winter	<i>vintrarna</i> the winters
4.	<i>en ö</i>	an island	<i>öar</i> islands
	<i>ön</i>	the island	<i>öarna</i> the islands

N.B. There are no neuter nouns in this declension. (Exception: *ett finger* a finger, pl. *fingrar*.)

§ 64. To the 2nd Declension belong:

1. Most monosyllabic non-neuter nouns ending in a consonant.

2. Some monosyllabic non-neuter nouns ending in a vowel, *e. g.* *bro* bridge, *by* village, *fru* Mrs. or wife, *sky* cloud, *sjö* lake, *å* stream, *ö* island.

3. Non-neuter nouns ending in unstressed *-e*, *-el*, *-en*, and *-er*. They drop the *-e* before the plural termination, *e. g.* *gosse*, pl. *gossar* boy, *fågel*, pl. *fåglar* bird, *öken*, pl. *öknar* desert, *seger*, pl. *segrar* victory.

4. Non-neuter nouns ending in *-dom* and *-ing*, *e. g.* *egen-dom* estate, *ynghing* young man.

5. The following nouns have an irregular plural:

Sing.	Plur.
<i>sommar</i> summer	<i>somrar</i>
<i>afton</i> evening	<i>aftnar</i>
<i>morgon</i> morning	<i>morgnar</i>
<i>djävul</i> devil	<i>djävlar</i>
<i>moder</i> mother	<i>mödrar</i>
<i>dotter</i> daughter	<i>döttrar</i>

N.B. *Föräldrar* parents, and *pengar* (*penningar*) money, are only used in the plural.

§ 65. 3rd Declension.

Plural termination: *-er*.

	Singular		Plural	
1.	<i>en park</i>	a park	<i>parker</i> ¹	parks
	<i>parken</i>	the park	<i>parkerna</i>	the parks
2.	<i>en hand</i>	a hand	<i>händer</i>	hands
	<i>handen</i>	the hand	<i>händerna</i>	the hands
3.	<i>en protestant</i>		<i>protestanter</i>	
	<i>protestanten</i>		<i>protestanterna</i>	
4.	<i>en neger</i>	a negro	<i>negrer</i>	negroes
	<i>negern</i>	the negro	<i>negrerna</i>	the negroes
5.	<i>en doktor</i>	a doctor	<i>doktorer</i> ²	doctors
	<i>doktorn</i>	the doctor	<i>doktorerna</i>	the doctors
6.	<i>ett bageri</i>	a bakery	<i>bagerier</i>	bakeries
	<i>bageriet</i>	the bakery	<i>bagerierna</i>	the bakeries
7.	<i>ett museum</i>		<i>muſeer</i>	
	<i>muſeet</i>		<i>muſeerna</i>	

¹ Plurals of this group have Tone II. Plurals of the other groups have Tone I.

² With the stress shifted on to *-or-*.

§ 66. To the 3rd Declension belong:

1. Many monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant, *e. g.* *färg* colour, *vers* verse, *form* form, *dam* lady, *gräns* boundary. They have Tone II in the plural.

2. The following nouns, which **modify their root-vowel** in the plural:

Sing.	Plur.
<i>hand</i> hand	<i>händer</i>
<i>and</i> duck	<i>änder</i>
<i>brand</i> brand	<i>bränder</i>
<i>rand</i> stripe	<i>ränder</i>
<i>strand</i> beach	<i>stränder</i>
<i>tand</i> tooth	<i>tänder</i>
<i>land</i> (n.) country	<i>länder</i>
<i>tång</i> pair of tongs	<i>tänger</i>
<i>stång</i> pole	<i>stänger</i>
<i>ledamot</i> member	<i>ledamöter</i> (Tone II)
<i>son</i> son	<i>söner</i> (Tone II)
<i>stad</i> town	<i>städer</i>
<i>bok</i> book	<i>böcker</i>
<i>fot</i> foot	<i>fötter</i>
<i>rot</i> root	<i>rötter</i>
<i>natt</i> night	<i>nätter</i>
<i>bokstav</i> letter in the alphabet	<i>bokstäver</i>

N.B. All these plurals (except *ledamöter* and *söner*) have Tone I.

3. The following nouns, which **double the final consonant** in the plural:

Sing.	Plur.
<i>get</i> goat	<i>getter</i> (Tone I)
<i>nöt</i> nut	<i>nötter</i> (Tone I)

4. Nouns ending in *-ad*, *-skap*, *-när* and *-else*, *e. g.* *månad* month, *kunskap* knowledge, *konstnär* artist, *händelse* event. The final *-e* in *-else* is dropped in the plural: *händelser*.

5. Non-neuter nouns of foreign origin (loan-words) with the stress on the last syllable, *e. g.* *akademi* academy, *armé* army, *idé* idea, *metall* metal, *diamant* diamond, *nation* nation. Plur. *akademier*, *arméer*, *idéer*, *etc.*

6. Latin nouns in *-eum* and *-ium*, *e. g.* *museum*, *laboratorium*. They drop *-um* before the plural ending: *museer*, *laboratorier*.

7. Loan-words ending in *-arie*, *-ie*. These drop the *-e* before the plural termination, *e. g.* *bibliotekarie* librarian, *aktie* share. Plur. *bibliotekarier*, *aktier*.

8. Loan-words ending in *-or*, *e. g.* *doktor*, *professor*. In the plural: *doktorer*, *professorer* (with the stress on *-or*).

9. Loan-words ending in unstressed *-el*, *-er*, *e. g.* *fabel* fable, *mirakel* miracle, *muskel* muscle, *möbel* piece of furniture, *fiber* fibre, *neger* negro. (Exception: *tiger* tiger, pl. *tigrar*.) The *-e* is dropped in the plural: *fabler*, *mirakler*, *muskler*, *möbler*, *fibrer*, *negrer*.

10. Neuter nouns ending in *-eri*, *e. g.* *bryggeri* brewery.

11. The following nouns ending in a vowel form their plural by adding *-r* instead of *-er*:

Sing. <i>mö</i>	maiden	pl. <i>mör</i>
<i>hustru</i>	wife	<i>hustrur</i>
<i>jungfru</i>	maid	<i>jungfrur</i>
<i>ko</i>	cow	<i>kor</i>
<i>klo</i>	claw	<i>klor</i>
<i>sko</i>	shoe	<i>skor</i>
<i>tå</i>	toe	<i>tår</i>
<i>frände</i> (Tone II)	relative	<i>fränder</i> (Tone II!)
<i>fiende</i>	enemy	<i>fiender</i>
<i>bonde</i> (Tone II)	peasant	<i>bönder</i> (Tone II!)
<i>stadsbo</i>	town-dweller	<i>stadsbor</i>

12. The following nouns are only used in the plural: *grönsaker* vegetables, *ränker* intrigues, *ferier* vacation, *finanser* finances, *kalsonger* pants, *orgier* orgies, *specerier*, *viktualier* groceries.

§ 67. 4th Declension.

Plural termination *-n*.

	Singular		Plural
1.	<i>ett äpple</i>	an apple	<i>äpplen</i> apples
	<i>äpplet</i>	the apple	<i>äpplena</i> the apples
2.	<i>ett bi</i>	a bee	<i>bin</i> bees
	<i>biet</i>	the bee	<i>bina</i> the bees.

§ 68. To the 4th Declension belong:

Neuter nouns ending in a vowel, *e. g.* *rike* kingdom, *bälte* belt, *bo* nest, *spö* rod, *piano*, *solo*, *konto* account, *hjärta* heart.

§ 69. *N.B.* The **definite article in the plural** of this declension is only *-a* (instead of *-na*).

The following nouns are **irregular** in the plural:

Sing.		Plur.
<i>ett öga</i>	an eye	<i>ögon</i> eyes
<i>ögat</i>	the eye	<i>ögonen</i> the eyes
<i>ett öra</i>	an ear	<i>öron</i> ears
<i>örat</i>	the ear	<i>öronen</i> the ears

N.B. The definite article in the plural of the nouns *öga*, *öra* is *-en* (instead of *-a*). Compare § 14. 1.

§ 70. 5th Declension.

Plural like singular.

	Singular		Plural
1.	<i>ett horn</i>	a horn	<i>horn</i> horns
	<i>hornet</i>	the horn	<i>hornen</i> ¹ the horns
2.	<i>en bagare</i>	a baker	<i>bagare</i> bakers
	<i>bagaren</i>	the baker	<i>bagarna</i> ² the bakers
3.	<i>en resande</i>	a traveller	<i>resande</i> travellers
	<i>resanden</i>	the traveller	<i>resandena</i> ² the travellers

§ 71. To the 5th Declension belong:

1. Neuter nouns ending in a consonant, *e. g. barn* child, *namn* name, *hus* house, *bad* bath. Also neuter loan-words ending in a consonant, *e. g. kapital*, *ackörd*.

2. Nouns ending in *-are* and *-ande*, *e. g. skomakare* shoemaker, *resande* traveller, *ankare* (neuter!) anchor.

3. Some nouns (names of peoples and Latin words) ending in *-er*, *e. g. belgier* a Belgian, *egyptier* an Egyptian, *indier* an Indian, *perser* a Persian; *akademiker* academician, *botaniker* botanist, *musiker* musician.

4. The names of the suits in cards: *hjärter*, *ruter*, *klöver*, *spader* hearts, diamonds, clubs, spades.

5. Nouns denoting measure: *en mil* a mile, *en kilometer*, *en meter*, *en tum* an inch, *en liter*, *en ton* (ton).

§ 72. 1. The **neuter** nouns of this declension (except *ankare*) take the definite article **-en** (instead of *-na*) in the plural: *hornen*, *barnen*.

2. The **non-neuter** nouns ending in *-are*, *-ande*, and *-er* have the regular definite article *-na* in the plural: *bagarna*,

¹ See § 72. 1.

² See § 72. 2.

resandena, *egyptierna*. The final *-e* in *-are* is dropped before the definite article in the plural.

§ 73. The following nouns are **irregular** in the plural:

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>en man</i>	a man	<i>män</i>	men
<i>mannen</i>	(double <i>n</i> !) the man	<i>männen</i>	(double <i>n</i> !) the men
<i>en gås</i>	a goose	<i>gäss</i>	geese
<i>gäsen</i>	the goose	<i>gässen</i>	the geese
<i>en lus</i>	a louse	<i>löss</i>	lice
<i>lusen</i>	the louse	<i>lössen</i>	the lice
<i>en mus</i>	a mouse	<i>möss</i>	mice
<i>musen</i>	the mouse	<i>mössen</i>	the mice
<i>en fader</i>	a father	<i>fäder</i>	fathers
<i>fadern</i>	the father	<i>fäderna</i>	the fathers
<i>en broder</i>	a brother	<i>bröder</i>	brothers
<i>brodern</i>	the brother	<i>bröderna</i>	the brothers

Remarks on Number.

§ 74. The following nouns are used both in the singular and in the **plural** (in English only in the singular):

Sing.	Plur.
<i>ett råd</i> a piece of advice	<i>råd</i> advice
<i>ett göromål</i> a piece of business	<i>göromål</i> business
<i>en möbel</i> a piece of furniture	<i>möbler</i> furniture
<i>en inkomst</i> an income	<i>inkomster</i> income
<i>en underrättelse</i> a piece of information	<i>underrättelser</i> information
(en) <i>kunskap</i> knowledge	<i>kunskaper</i> knowledge
<i>en penning</i> a coin	<i>pengar</i> money
<i>ett framsteg</i> progress	<i>framsteg</i> progress
<i>en nyhet</i> a piece of news	<i>nyheter</i> news

<i>Han har mycket små inkomster.</i>	He has a very poor income.
<i>Kunskap är makt.</i>	Knowledge is power.
<i>Han har goda kunskaper i främmande språk.</i>	He has a good knowledge of foreign languages.
<i>De gjorde snabba framsteg.</i>	They made rapid progress.
<i>Mina pengar äro stulna.</i>	My money is stolen.
<i>Det var goda nyheter.</i>	That is good news.

§ 75. Notice the **singular** form of the following nouns:

<i>en sax</i>	a pair of scissors
<i>(den här saxen)</i>	these scissors)
<i>(två saxar)</i>	two pairs of scissors)
<i>en passare</i>	a pair of compasses
<i>en tång</i>	a pair of tongs
<i>aska</i>	ashes
<i>innehåll</i>	contents
<i>havre</i>	oats
<i>rikedom</i>	riches
<i>en trappa</i>	a flight of stairs (<i>i trappan</i> on the stairs)
<i>tack</i>	thanks
<i>lön</i>	wages

The Adjective.

I. Declensions.

§ 76. A. Indefinite Declension.

Singular

Non-Neuter (M., F. & C.)

Neuter

varm warm

varmt

Plural (all Genders)

varma

Ex.: *En varm sommar* a warm summer.

Ett varmt bad a warm bath.

Varma somrar warm summers.

The Indefinite Declension has three forms, *viz.*:

1. One for the **non-neuter** singular: *varm*.
2. One for the **neuter** singular, formed by adding **-t**: *varmt*.
3. One for the **plural** of all genders, formed by adding **-a** to the non-neuter sing.: *varma*.

The indefinite forms are also used predicatively.

Ex.: *Sommaren är varm* the summer is warm.

Badet är varmt the bath is warm.

Somrarna äro varma the summers are warm.

§ 77. B. Definite Declension.

Singular and Plural (all Genders)

varma

Ex.: *Den varma sommaren* the warm summer.

Det varma badet the warm bath.

De varma somrarna the warm summers.

§ 78. The Definite Declension has only one form: *varma*. It is like the plural of the Indefinite Declension. The definite form is generally preceded by

the Definite Article of the Adjective:

den for the non-neuter in the singular;

det for the neuter in the singular;

de for the plural of all genders.

§ 79. *N.B.* It must be observed that the **Noun** takes the (terminal) Definite Article although the Adjective is preceded by *den*, *det*, *de*: *den varma sommaren*, *det varma badet*, *de varma somrarna*.

§ 80. Remarks on the Formation of the Neuter in the Indefinite Declension.

1. Adjectives that end in a stressed vowel take double **-t** in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>blå</i> blue	neuter: <i>blått</i> (pl. <i>blåa</i>)
<i>grå</i> grey	<i>grått</i> (pl. <i>gråa</i>)
<i>ny</i> new	<i>nytt</i> (pl. <i>nya</i>)
<i>fri</i> free	<i>fritt</i> (pl. <i>fria</i>)

2. Adjectives that end in unstressed *-en* drop the *-n* in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>mogen</i> ripe	neuter: <i>moget</i> (pl. <i>mogna</i>)
<i>liten</i> small	<i>litet</i> (pl. <i>små</i>)
<i>egen</i> own	<i> eget</i> (pl. <i>egna</i>)

3. Adjectives that end in *-t* preceded by a consonant remain unchanged in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>fast</i> firm	neuter: <i>fast</i> (pl. <i>fasta</i>)
<i>stolt</i> proud	<i>stolt</i> (pl. <i>stolta</i>)

4. Monosyllabic adjectives that end in *-t* preceded by a long vowel have double *-t* and short vowel in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>söt</i> sweet	neuter: <i>sött</i> (pl. <i>söta</i>)
<i>våt</i> wet	<i>vått</i> (pl. <i>våta</i>)

5. Adjectives that end in *-tt* remain unchanged in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>trött</i> tired	neuter: <i>trött</i> (pl. <i>trötta</i>)
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6. Adjectives that end in *-d* preceded by a consonant drop the *-d* in the neuter.

Ex.: <i>ond</i> evil	neuter: <i>ont</i> (pl. <i>onda</i>)
<i>blind</i> blind	<i>blint</i> (pl. <i>blinda</i>)
<i>hård</i> hard	<i>hårt</i> (pl. <i>hårda</i>)
<i>mild</i> mild	<i>milt</i> (pl. <i>milda</i>)

7. Adjectives that end in *-d* preceded by a vowel change *-d* into *-tt*.

Ex.: <i>god</i> good	neuter: <i>gott</i> (pl. <i>goda</i>)
<i>glad</i> glad	<i>glatt</i> (pl. <i>glada</i>)

8. Adjectives that end in *-nn* drop one *-n* in the neuter.

Ex.: *sann* true neuter: *sant* (pl. *sanna*)

9. The following adjectives are not used in the neuter singular of the Indefinite Declension: *lat* lazy, *rädd* frightened, *höger* right, *vänster* left.

§ 81. Remarks on the Formation of the Plural and the Definite Declension.

1. Adjectives that end in unstressed *-al*, *-en*, *-el*, *-er* drop the vowel preceeding *-l*, *-n*, *-r* in the plural and in the definite form.

Ex.: *gammal* old plural and def. form: *gamla* (one m!)

<i>mogen</i>	ripe	<i>mogna</i>
<i>ädel</i>	noble	<i>ädla</i>
<i>tapper</i>	brave	<i>tappra</i>

2. The adjective *liten* little, is irregular:

Indef.	{	<i>en liten flicka</i>	a little girl
		<i>ett litet barn</i>	a little child
		<i>små flickor (barn)</i>	little girls (children)
Def.	{	<i>den lilla flickan</i>	the little girl
		<i>det lilla barnet</i>	the little child
		<i>de små flickorna (barnen)</i>	the little girls (children)

3. In the masculine singular of the definite declension the termination *-e* is sometimes used instead of *-a*. It should always be used (in the masculine singular) instead of *-a* in the following cases:

a) In exclamations and in solemn apostrophes.

Ex.: *gode Gud!* good God!

käre vän! dear friend!

b) When the Adjective is used as a Noun.

Ex.: *den blinde* the blind **man**
(compare: *den blinda* the blind **woman**)

c) When the Adjective is used after a proper name as a surname.

Ex.: *Karl den store* Charlemagne
Erik den helige St. Eric

Remarks on the Use of the Indefinite and the Definite Declensions.

§ 82. A. The Adjective should be declined according to the **indefinite** declension when used:

1. with the **indefinite adjectives**:

Ex.: *mången (varje) tapper soldat* many a (every) brave
soldier
ingen ovänlig handling no unkind action
någon vänlig människa some kind person

2. with the **interrogative adjectives** in exclamations:

Ex.: *vilken härlig utsikt!* what a glorious view!

§ 83. B. The Adjective should be declined according to the **definite** declension (but without the definite article) when used:

1. after a **genitive**:

Ex.: *Anderssons nya hus* Andersson's new house
hans (hennes, deras) nya hus his (her, their) new house
husets nya ägare the new owner of the
house

2. after a **personal pronoun**:

Ex.: *jag olyckliga människa!* I, unhappy man!

3. after a **possessive adjective**:

Ex.: *mitt (ditt, vårt, ert, sitt) nya hus* my (thy, our, your,
his) new house

4. after a **demonstrative adjective**:

Ex.: *detta nya hus* (*det här nya huset*) this new house

5. after a **determinative adjective**:

Ex.: *det nya hus, som du ser där borta* the new 'house you see over there

6. after a **relative pronoun**:

Ex.: *han är en man, vars goda smak jag kan lita på* he is a man whose good taste I can rely on

7. in **forms of address**:

Ex.: *käre vän!* dear friend! *kära barn!* dear child! (Compare: *Bästa Herr Andersson!* Dear Mr Andersson.)

8. When the Adjective qualifies a following **proper name**:

Ex.: *lilla Maria* little Maria, *Tjocka Berta* Big Bertha.

9. In **commercial correspondence** expressions like the following are often met with: *ovannämnda brev* the above-mentioned letter, *nedan angivna dag* the date indicated below, *närslutna skrivelse* the enclosed letter.

§ 84. Notice that in all these cases the **Adjective** has the **definite** form, but the **Noun** the **indefinite** form. Except after the demonstrative adjectives *den här* and *den där*, when both the Adjective and the Noun take the def. form.

§ 85. Exception: The adjective *egen*, own, takes the **indefinite** form after a genitive and after a possessive adjective.

Ex.: *Anderssons egen bror* Andersson's own brother, *hans* (*min, vår*) *egen bror* his (my, our) own brother, *mitt* (*ditt, vårt, ert, hans*) *eget hus* my (thy, our, your, his) own house, (pl. *våra egna barn* our own children).

§ 86. Notice the omission of the Definite Article of the Adjective in expressions like the following:

i samma ögonblick at the same moment, *han sålde det i närmaste stad* he sold it in the nearest town;

Atlantiska oceanen the Atlantic Ocean, *norra* (södra, östra västra, mellersta) *Sverige* the north (south, east, west, centre) of Sweden;

hela landet all the country, *halva staden* half the town, *själva kungen* the King himself, etc.

§ 87. The Definite Article of the Adjective is often omitted in headings.

Ex.: *Andra kapitlet* Chapter II, *Franska revolutionen* the French Revolution, etc.

Genitive of Adjectives.

§ 88. When an Adjective is used as a Noun it takes -s in the genitive.

Ex.: *Han är de fattigas vän.* He is the friend of the poor.

Vi tro på det godas slutliga seger. We believe in the final victory of good.

§ 89. When an Adjective follows after the qualified Noun the Adjective takes the genitive -s instead of the Noun.

Ex.: *Karl den stores söner* the sons of Charlemagne.

Indeclinable Adjectives.

§ 90. Adjectives that end in -a and -e remain unchanged in the neuter and in the plural.

Ex.: *ringa* humble, *bra* good, *stilla* quiet, *udda* odd, *äkta* genuine, *samtida* contemporary, *gyllene* golden, *öde* desert, *gångse* current.

En bra karl a good fellow, *ett bra svar* a good answer, etc.

§ 91. The adjective *stackars* does not change: *stackars flicka!* poor girl! *stackars barn!* poor child! *stackars människor!* poor people!

II. Comparison.

§ 92. The degrees of comparison are:

1. Positive:	2. Comparative:	3. Superlative:
<i>varm</i>	<i>varmare</i>	<i>varmast</i>
warm	warmer	warmest

§ 93. The regular terminations of the Comparative and the Superlative are *-are* and *-ast*. They are always added to the non-neuter form of the Positive.

Ex.: <i>kall</i> cold	<i>kallare</i>	<i>kallast</i>
<i>stark</i> strong	<i>starkare</i>	<i>starkast</i>
<i>ny</i> new	<i>nyare</i>	<i>nyast</i>
<i>trött</i> tired	<i>tröttare</i>	<i>tröttast</i>
<i>sann</i> true	<i>sannare</i>	<i>sannast</i>

§ 94. If the Positive ends in unstressed *-el*, *-en*, *-er*, the *-e* before *l*, *n*, *r* is dropped in the Comparative and Superlative.

Ex.: <i>ädel</i> noble	<i>ädlare</i>	<i>ädlast</i>
<i>mogen</i> ripe	<i>mognare</i>	<i>mognast</i>
<i>vacker</i> pretty	<i>vackrare</i>	<i>vackrast</i>

§ 95. If the Positive ends in *-a*, this vowel is dropped in the Comparative and the Superlative.

Ex.: <i>ringa</i> humble	<i>ringare</i>	<i>ringast</i>
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§ 96. The following adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative by adding *-re* and *-st* (instead of *-are* and *-ast*).

Ex.: <i>hög</i> high	<i>högre</i>	<i>högst</i>
<i>grov</i> coarse	<i>grövre</i>	<i>grövest</i>
<i>stor</i> big	<i>större</i>	<i>störst</i>
<i>ung</i> young	<i>yngre</i>	<i>yngst</i>
<i>tung</i> heavy	<i>tyngre</i>	<i>tyngst</i>
<i>lång</i> long	<i>längre</i>	<i>längst</i>
<i>trång</i> narrow	<i>trängre</i>	<i>trängst</i>

<i>låg</i> low	<i>lägre</i>	<i>lägst</i>
<i>få</i> few	<i>färre</i>	— —
— —	<i>smärre</i> small	— —

§ 97. These adjectives modify their vowel in the Comparative and Superlative:

<i>o</i> is changed into <i>ö</i>
<i>å</i> » » » <i>ä</i>
<i>u</i> » » » <i>y</i>

Smärre and *färre* have double *-r*.

§ 98. The following adjectives have **irregular** comparison:

<i>god</i> (or <i>bra</i>) good	<i>bättre</i>	<i>bäst</i> (def. form: <i>bästa</i>)
<i>dålig</i> bad	<i>sämre</i>	<i>sämst</i> (def. form: <i>sämsta</i>)
<i>ond</i> bad	<i>värre</i>	<i>värst</i> (def. form: <i>värsta</i>)
<i>gammal</i> old	<i>äldre</i>	<i>äldst</i> (def. form: <i>äldsta</i>)
<i>liten</i> little	<i>mindre</i>	<i>minst</i> (def. form: <i>minsta</i>)
<i>många</i> pl. many	<i>flera</i> (or <i>fler</i>)	<i>de flesta</i>
<i>mycken</i> much	<i>mera</i> (or <i>mer</i>)	<i>mest</i> (def. form: <i>mesta</i>)

§ 99. Some adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative by **mera** more, and **mest** most, instead of terminations, i. e. the adjectives that end in *-ad*, *-e*, *-isk* and all **Past Participles** used as Adjectives.

Ex.:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>godhjärtad</i> kind-hearted	<i>mera godhjärtad</i>	<i>mest godhjärtad</i>
<i>öde</i> desert	<i>mera öde</i>	<i>mest öde</i>
<i>nitisk</i> zealous	<i>mera nitisk</i>	<i>mest nitisk</i>
<i>älskad</i> beloved	<i>mera älskad</i>	<i>mest älskad</i>

§ 100. Some adjectives only occur in the Comparative and the Superlative.

Ex.: <i>främre</i> fore-, front	<i>främst</i> foremost
<i>inre</i> inner	<i>innerst</i> innermost
<i>yttre</i> outer	<i>ytterst</i> outermost

Declensions of the Comparative and the Superlative.

I. The Comparative.

§ 101. **The Comparative is indeclinable.** It has the same form in the neuter as in the non-neuter, the same form in the plural as in the singular, and the same form in the definite as in the indefinite declension.

Indefinite Declension.

Ex.: <i>en varmare sommar</i>	a warmer summer
<i>ett varmare bad</i>	a warmer bath
<i>varmare somrar</i>	warmer summers

Definite Declension.

<i>den varmare sommaren</i>	the warmer summer
<i>det varmare badet</i>	the warmer bath
<i>de varmare somrarna</i>	the warmer summers

II. The Superlative.

Indefinite Declension.

§ 102. **The indefinite form of the Superlative ends in -ast (or -st), (common, neuter and plural alike).**

Ex.: <i>sommaren är varmast</i>	the summer is warmest
<i>badet är varmast</i>	the bath is warmest
<i>somrarna äro varmast</i>	the summers are warmest

Definite Declension.

§ 103. **Superlatives ending in -ast take the termination -e in the definite form (common, neuter and plural alike).**

Ex.: <i>den varmaste sommaren</i>	the warmest summer
<i>det varmaste badet</i>	the warmest bath
<i>de varmaste somrarna</i>	the warmest summers

§ 104. *N.B.* Superlatives that end in **-st** (instead of **-ast**) take the termination **-a** (instead of **-e**) in the definite form.

Ex.: *den yngsta dottern* the youngest daughter
det äldsta barnet the eldest child
de bästa eleverna the best pupils

§ 105. When used **predicatively** the Adjective is declined either according to the definite or to the indefinite declension.

Ex.:
Era blommor äro vackrast. Your flowers are prettiest.
Era blommor äro de vackraste. Your flowers are the prettiest.

§ 106. The indefinite form must be used when the comparison refers to different parts of the same object.

Ex.: *Här är sjön djupast.* Here the lake is deepest.

§ 107. The definite form must be used when the Superlative is followed by a qualifying clause or phrase.

Ex.:
De här blommorna äro de vackraste, jag har sett. These flowers are the prettiest I have seen.

§ 108. When used **attributively** (as an epithet) the Superlative is declined according to the **definite** declension. It is then generally preceded by the Definite Article of the Adjective (*den, det, de*).

Ex.: *den starkaste gossen* the strongest boy
det största huset the largest house
de kallaste nätterna the coldest nights

§ 109. The Definite Article of the Adjective is omitted in a number of stereotyped expressions, *e. g.*:

i främsta rummet in the foremost place
i största hast in great haste
i bästa fall at best

Notice also:

Käraste du! Dearest!
Bästa Herr Andersson! Dear Mr. Andersson (beginning of a letter).

§ 110. Remarks on the Terminations *-a* and *-e* in the Adjective.

1. The termination *-a* is used:

a) in the definite form of **the positive**.

Ex.: <i>den kalla vintern</i>	the cold winter
<i>den stora gossen</i>	the tall boy
<i>det lilla barnet</i>	the little child
<i>de röda blommorna</i>	the red flowers

b) in the definite form of **the superlatives that end in *-st***.

Ex.: <i>det högsta berget</i>	the highest mountain
<i>den största gossen</i>	the tallest boy
<i>de minsta rummen</i>	the smallest rooms

2. The termination *-e* is used:

a) in the definite form of **the superlatives that end in *-ast***.

Ex.: <i>den starkaste gossen</i>	the strongest boy
<i>den vackraste flickan</i>	the prettiest girl
<i>det mörkaste molnet</i>	the darkest cloud
<i>de rikaste personerna</i>	the richest people

b) sometimes in the definite form of the **masculine** (positive and sup. in *-st*), especially in elevated style.

Ex.: <i>den ädle lorden</i>	the noble lord
<i>den store mannen</i>	the great man
<i>den Högste</i>	The Most High
<i>Gode Gud!</i>	Good God!
<i>käre vän!</i>	dear friend!
<i>Bäste Herr Andersson!</i>	Dear Mr. Andersson,
<i>den yngste brodern</i>	the youngest brother
<i>den gamle</i>	the old man
<i>(den gamla</i>	the old woman)
<i>den rike</i>	the rich man
<i>(de rika</i>	the rich)
<i>Karl den store</i>	Charlemagne
<i>Erik den helige</i>	St. Eric

Genitive of Adjectives.

§ 111. The Adjective takes an **-s** in the genitive in the following cases:

1. When it follows the qualified Noun.

Ex.: *Erik den heliges död.* The death of St. Eric.

2. When it is used as a Noun.

Ex.: *De fattigas vän.* The friend of the poor.
Den starkastes rätt. The right of the strongest.

Relics of old Case-inflections.

§ 112. In the modern language the old case-inflections of the Adjective have been retained in a few set phrases.

1. The dative termination **-om** in the following phrases:

I sinom tid. In due season.
Lyckan står dem djärvom bi. Fortune favours the brave.
Det är icke allom givet. It is not everybody's lot.

2. The accusative termination **-an** in:

I ljusan låga. All ablaze.
Argan list. Wicked cunning.

3. The dative termination **-o** in:

Fräls oss ifrån ondo. Deliver us from evil.
I godo. Amicably.
Änyo. Afresh.

Adjectives used as Nouns.

§ 113. In English only a few adjectives used as Nouns take the plural termination **-s**, e. g. the blacks and the whites. In Swedish all adjectives used as Nouns take the termination **-a** in the plural.

Ex.: <i>de fattiga</i>	the poor
<i>de rika</i>	the rich

§ 114. Many English Adjectives used as Nouns, particularly those denoting **nationality**, are in Swedish expressed by **Nouns**.

Ex.: <i>infödingarna</i> (<i>en inföding</i>)	the natives
<i>vildarna</i> (<i>en vilde</i>)	the savages
<i>tyskarna</i> (<i>en tysk</i>)	the Germans
<i>engelsmännen</i> (<i>never de engelska</i>) (<i>en engelsman</i>)	the English
<i>kineserna</i> (<i>en kines</i>)	the Chinese
<i>italienarna</i> (<i>en italienare</i>)	the Italians
<i>norrmännen</i> (<i>en norrman</i>)	the Norwegians
<i>fransmännen</i> (<i>en fransman</i>)	the French
<i>ryssarna</i> (<i>en ryss</i>)	the Russians

The corresponding **Adjectives** in Swedish are: *tysk, engelsk, kinesisk, italiensk, norsk, fransk, rysk*.

N. B. 1. These adjectives are not written with capital letters in Swedish.

N. B. 2. The word *svensk* Swedish, Swede, is both Adjective and Noun. As a Noun it is inflected according to the 2nd Declension: *en svensk, svensken, svenskar, svenskarna*. When used adjectivally it is inflected like an ordinary Adjective.

§ 115. Most Swedish Adjectives may be used as Nouns without the restrictions observed in English.

<i>Att förena det nyttiga med det nöjsamma.</i>	To combine the useful with the agreeable.
<i>De rika och de fattiga.</i>	The rich and the poor.
<i>En blind och en dövstum bodde tillsammans.</i>	A blind man and a deaf-and-dumb man lived together.
<i>Vi unga kunna icke förstå de gamla.</i>	We young people cannot understand old people.
<i>Det var det enda, han kunde göra.</i>	It was the only thing he could do.

<i>Han var den enda frånvarande.</i>	He was the only person absent.
<i>Han insåg det fördelaktiga i erbjudandet.</i>	He saw the advantage of the offer.
<i>Det nya däruti är icke sant, och det sanna däruti är icke nytt.</i>	What is new about it is not true, and what is true about it is not new.
<i>De närvarande undertecknade en petition.</i>	Those present signed a petition.
<i>Det är det, som är det svåraste.</i>	That is what is most difficult.
<i>Den okände kom icke tillbaka.</i>	The unknown (man) did not come back.

§ 116. N. B. The word one which often replaces a Noun after an Adjective in English, has no equivalent in Swedish.	
<i>Den där bollen är inte bra; du skall få en ny.</i>	That ball is not good; you shall have a new one.
<i>Han var den ende, som kunde göra det.</i>	He was the only one who could do it.
<i>Giv mig en vit kula och två svarta.</i>	Give me one white marble and two black ones.
<i>Vi måste ta hand om de små.</i>	We must take care of the little ones.
<i>Den Onde.</i>	The Evil One.

§ 117. Notice the use of the adjective **egen** in phrases like the following.

<i>Han har egen bil.</i>	He has got a car of his own.
<i>Han har två egna barn.</i>	He has got two children of his own.

§ 118. The Comparative is often used in an absolute sense, *e. g.* *en större penningssumma* a largish sum of money; *en yngre herre* a youngish gentleman; *bättre folk* genteel people; *en längre tid* a goodish while, *etc.*

Inflection of Participles

I. The Past Participle.

§ 119. A. Indefinite Declension.

a) Past Participles ending in **-ad** (1st Conjugation).

The neuter singular is formed by changing **-d** into **-t**.

The plural is formed by adding **-e** (not **-a**!) to the non-neuter sing.

Ex.: *En jagad hare.* A hunted hare.

Ett jagat lejon. A hunted lion.

Jagade harar. Hunted hares.

b) Past Participles ending in **-d** (2nd Conjugation).

The neuter singular is formed by changing **-d** into **-t**.

The plural is formed by adding **-a** to the non-neuter sing.

Ex.: *En höjd lön.* A raised salary.

Ett höjt arvode. An increased remuneration.

Höjda löner. Raised salaries.

c) Past Participles ending in **-t** (2nd Conjugation).

The neuter singular remains unchanged.

The plural is formed by adding **-a** to the non-neuter sing.

Ex.: *En märkt näsduk.* A marked handkerchief.

Ett märkt lakan. A marked sheet.

Märkta näsdukar. Marked handkerchiefs.

d) Past Participles ending in **-dd** (3rd Conjugation).

The neuter singular is formed by changing **-dd** into **-tt**.

The plural is formed by adding **-a** to the non-neuter sing.

Ex.: *En bebodd ö.* An inhabited island.

Ett bebott land. An inhabited country.

Bebodda öar. Inhabited islands.

- e) Past Participles ending in **-en** (4th Conjugation).
 The neuter singular is formed by changing **-n** into **-t**.
 The plural is formed by adding **-a** to the non-neuter sing., and the **-e** before **-n** is dropped.

Ex.: *En stulen klocka.* A stolen watch.
Ett stulet paraply. A stolen umbrella.
Stulna klockor. Stolen watches.

N. B. In the plural the termination **-a** is used for all the Past Participles except those ending in **-ad** (1st Conjugation).

Ex.: *höjda, märkta, bebodda, stulna*; but *jagade, kallade*.

§ 120. B. Definite Declension.

The definite forms of the Past Participles are like the plural of the indefinite declension:

- a) Past Participles ending in **-ad** (1st Conjugation) take the termination **-e** in the definite declension.

Ex.: *Den jagade haren.* *Det jagade lejonet.* *De jagade hararna.*

- b) All the other Past Participles take the termination **-a** in the definite declension.

Ex.: *Den höjda lönen.* *Det höjda arvodet.* *De höjda lönerna.* *Den märkta näsduken.* *Det märkta lakanet.* *De märkta näsdukarna.* *Den bebodda ön.* *Det bebodda landet.* *De bebodda öarna.* *Den stulna klockan.* *Det stulna paraplyet.* *De stulna klockorna.*

§ 121. C. Genitive.

All Past Participles, when used as Nouns, take **-s** in the genitive.

Ex.: *Den älskades namn.* The name of the beloved one.
Det stulnas värde. The value of the stolen property.

II. The Present Participle.

§ 122. The Present Participle, when used as an Adjective, is indeclinable.

Ex.: <i>Den uppgående solen.</i>	The rising sun.
<i>Det leende ansiktet.</i>	The smiling face.
<i>Ett rytande lejon.</i>	A roaring lion.
<i>De närvarande minist-rarna.</i>	The present ministers.

When used as a Noun, the Present Participle takes *-s* in the genitive.

Ex.: <i>De närvarandes namn an-tecknades.</i>	The names of those present were taken down.
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The Numerals.

§ 123. Cardinal numbers.

Ordinal numbers.

1. <i>en</i> , neuter: <i>ett</i>	(<i>den, det</i>) <i>första</i>
2. <i>två</i>	<i>andra</i>
3. <i>tre</i>	<i>tredje</i>
4. <i>fyra</i>	<i>fjärde</i>
5. <i>fem</i>	<i>femte</i>
6. <i>sex</i>	<i>sjätte</i>
7. <i>sju</i>	<i>sjunde</i>
8. <i>åtta</i>	<i>åttonde</i>
9. <i>nio</i>	<i>nionde</i>
10. <i>tio</i>	<i>tionde</i>
11. <i>elva</i>	<i>elfte</i>
12. <i>tolv</i>	<i>tolfte</i>
13. <i>tretton</i>	<i>trettonde</i>
14. <i>fjorton</i>	<i>fjortonde</i>
15. <i>femton</i>	<i>femtonde</i>
16. <i>sexton</i>	<i>sextonde</i>

17.	<i>sjutton</i>	(den, det) <i>sjuttonde</i>
18.	<i>aderton</i>	<i>adertonde</i>
19.	<i>nitton</i>	<i>nittonde</i>
20.	<i>tjugo</i>	<i>tjugonde</i>
21.	<i>tjugoen (-ett)</i>	<i>tjugoförsta</i>
22.	<i>tjugotvå</i>	<i>tjugoandra</i>
23.	<i>tjugotre</i>	<i>tjugotredje</i>
24.	<i>tjugofyra</i>	<i>tjugofjärde</i>
25.	<i>tjugofem</i>	<i>tjugofemte</i>
26.	<i>tjugosex</i>	<i>tjugosjätte</i>
27.	<i>tjugosju</i>	<i>tjugosjunde</i>
28.	<i>tjugoåtta</i>	<i>tjugoåttonde</i>
29.	<i>tjugonio</i>	<i>tjugonionde</i>
30.	<i>trettio</i>	<i>trettionde</i>
31.	<i>trettioen, etc.</i>	<i>trettioförsta, etc.</i>
40.	<i>fyr(a)tio</i>	<i>fyr(a)tionde</i>
50.	<i>femtio</i>	<i>femtionde</i>
60.	<i>sextio</i>	<i>sextionde</i>
70.	<i>sjuttio</i>	<i>sjuttionde</i>
80.	<i>åttio</i>	<i>åttionde</i>
90.	<i>nittio</i>	<i>nittionde</i>
100.	(ett) <i>hundra</i>	(ett) <i>hundrade</i>
101.	(ett) <i>hundraen (-ett)</i>	(ett) <i>hundraförsta</i>
1,000.	(ett) <i>tusen</i>	(ett) <i>tusende</i>
1,001.	(ett) <i>tusenén (-ett)</i>	(ett) <i>tusenförsta</i>
1,002.	(ett) <i>tusentvå, etc.</i>	(ett) <i>tusenandra, etc.</i>
1,675.	<i>ett tusen sex hundra</i>	<i>ett tusen sexhundra</i>
	<i>sjuttiofem</i>	<i>sjuttiofemte</i>
1,000,000.	<i>en miljon</i>	— — — —
0.	<i>noll</i>	— — — —

Note 1. *Den första* and *den andra* sometimes end in *-e* in the masculine: *Karl I (den förste)*, *Karl II (den andre)*.

Note 2. *Ett hundra* and *ett tusen* are really Nouns. They remain unchanged in the plural: *tre hundra*, *fyra tusen*.

Note 3. *En miljon* is a Noun of the 3rd Declension. Plural: *två miljoner*, etc.

§ 124. The Numerals in Dates.

<i>Jag är född den 13 (trettonde) maj 1897 (adertonhundranittiosju).</i>	I was born on May 13th, 1897.
<i>År 1066 (tiohundrasextiosex) erövrades England.</i>	In 1066 England was conquered.
<i>Stockholm den 19 (nittonde) april 1922 (nittonhundratjugotvå).</i>	Stockholm, 19th April, 1922.
<i>Han anlände den tredje augusti.</i>	He arrived on Aug. 3rd.

§ 125. The Numerals as Nouns.

<i>Jag kan inte skilja dina ettor från dina sjuor.</i>	I cannot tell your ones from your sevens.
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When used as Nouns the numerals 1—10 add an *-a* and are treated as nouns of the 1st Declension: *en etta, tvåa, trea, fyra, femma, sexa, sjua, åtta, nia, tia*. The figure 0 as a Noun is called *en nolla*. Definite form: *ettan, nollan, etc.* Plural: *ettorna, tvåorna, etc.*

<i>Åttioalet var realismens period.</i>	The eighties were the period of realism.
<i>Han levde på 1700-talet (sjuttonhundratalet).</i>	He lived in the 18th century.
<i>Hundratals människor blevo dödade.</i>	Hundreds of people were killed.
<i>Fabrikerna sysselsätta tusentals arbetare.</i>	The factories employ thousands of workers.
<i>De tios råd.</i>	The council of ten.
<i>Det är inte ens fel, att två träta.</i>	It takes two to make a quarrel.
<i>Den ena är sju år, den andra är nio.</i>	One is seven years old, the other is nine.

§ 126. Fractional Numbers.

$\frac{1}{2}$, *en halv*; $\frac{2}{2}$, *två halva*; $\frac{1}{3}$, *en tredjedel*; $\frac{2}{3}$, *två tredjedelar*; $\frac{5}{6}$, *fem sjättedelar*; $\frac{4}{8}$, *fyra åttondelar*; $\frac{3}{9}$, *tre niondelar*; $\frac{3}{21}$, *tre tjugoen delar*.

The Fractional Numbers are formed by adding *-del* ("part") to the Ordinal Numbers. If the Ordinal Number ends in *-de*, the *-de* is dropped before *-del* (except in *fjärdedel* and *sjundedel*).

§ 126 a. Notice the following expressions:

<i>Tre och en halv ton.</i>	Three tons and a half.
<i>Två och ett kvarts kilo kaffe.</i>	Two kilos and a quarter of coffee.
<i>En kvart.</i>	A quarter of an hour.
<i>En och en tredjedels mil.</i>	A mile and a third.
<i>Fem och en halv mil.</i>	Five miles and a half.
<i>Två dussin (ett dussin) knivar.</i>	Two dozen knives.
<i>Tre tjog (ett tjog) ägg.</i>	Three score of eggs.
<i>Dussintals knivar.</i>	Dozens of knives.
<i>Tjogtals ägg.</i>	Scores of eggs.

P r o n o u n s.

§ 127. Personal Pronouns.

Singular

1st Person

2nd Person

Nom.	<i>jag</i>	I	<i>du, ni</i>	thou, you
Gen.	—	—	—	—
Dat. & Ack.	<i>mig</i>	me	<i>dig, e(de)r</i>	thee, you

3rd Person

Nom.	<i>han</i>	he	<i>hon</i>	she	<i>den</i>	it	<i>det</i>	it
Gen.	<i>hans</i>	his	<i>hennes</i>	her	<i>dess</i>	its	<i>dess</i>	its
Dat. & Ack.	<i>honom</i>	him	<i>henne</i>	her	<i>den</i>	it	<i>det</i>	it

	Plural		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Nom.	<i>vi</i> we	<i>ni</i> you	<i>de</i> they
Gen.	— —	— —	<i>deras</i> their
Dat. & Ack.	<i>oss</i> us	<i>e(d)er</i> you	<i>dem</i> them

Note 1. Instead of the missing genitives of *jag*, *du*, *ni*, *vi* the possessive adjectives *min*, *din*, *er*, *vår* are used.

Note 2. The genitives *hans*, *hennes*, *dess*, *deras* are indeclinable.

Note 3. *Han*, *hon* and *de* are the only words in the Swedish language that have special objective case-forms (*honom*, *henne*, *dem*).

§ 128. *Du* is used between intimate friends and members of the family (like French "tu" and German "du").

Ni is not yet generally accepted as a form of address like "you" in English, but it is gradually coming into use. It is always correct when speaking to a stranger or to one's inferiors. If you know the title or the name of the individual addressed, it is considered more polite to use the title (in the definite form) or name with the third person of the Verb as if speaking of the person instead of to him.

Talar ni svenska?

Do you speak Swedish?

Spelar ni schack?

Do you play chess?

Ni kan inte komma dit i kväll.

You cannot get there to-night.

Har professorn varit i London?

Have you been in London?

Har generalkonsuln sett tidningen för i dag?

Have you seen to-day's paper?

Har greven (the Count) varit på teatern nyligen?

Have you been to the theatre lately?

Vill fru Andersson dricka en kopp te?

Would you like a cup of tea, Mrs. Andersson?

Har herr Pettersson en tändsticka?

Have you got a match, Mr. Pettersson?

§ 129. When addressing one person, *ni* is used with the singular form of the Verb. In the spoken language (and

often in the written) the singular forms of the Verb are also used with *ni* when addressing several persons.

§ 130. The pronoun *I* instead of *ni* in the plural is now only used in elevated style (in the Bible, in poetry, etc.). It is followed by a special form of the Verb ending in *-en*: *I ären, I hadn, etc.* Ye are, Ye had.

§ 131. In formal correspondence *Ni* and *Eder* are written with capitals.

§ 132. *Den* refers to a noun of common gender.

Var är boken? — Den ligger på bordet. Where is the book? — It is on the table.

Det refers to a noun of neuter gender.

Var är bläckhornet? — Det står på bordet. Where is the inkstand? — It is on the table.

§ 133. In colloquial speech the enclitic (affixed) forms *'en, 'n* are often used instead of *honom, den*; *'na* instead of *henne*; *'et, 't* instead of *det*.

<i>Ja(g) såg en inte.</i>	I did not see him (or it).
<i>Ja(g) la'n (lade-den) där.</i>	I put it there.
<i>Har du sett'na?</i>	Have you seen her?
<i>Vill du ha't så ta't.</i>	If you want it, take it.
<i>Har du funderat på't?</i>	Have you thought it over?

§ 134. The Use of *Det*.

Det corresponds to English *it, there, he, she, they, so, that*. In some cases it has no equivalent in English.

Det = *it, that*.

Vad är det? — Det är ett aeroplan. What is that? — It is an aeroplane.

Hurudant väder är det i dag? — Det snöar. What sort of weather is it to-day? — It is snowing.

Det är svårt att tala svenska. It is difficult to speak Swedish.

Det var inte jag, som gjorde det. It was not I who did it.

2. *Det* = there.

Det var en gång en gosse. Once upon a time there was a boy.

Det finns ingenting kvar. There is nothing left.

Det finns 500 böcker i biblioteket. There are 500 books in the library.

Det fanns inget postkontor i den byn. There was no post-office in that village.

Är det något fel med det? Is there anything the matter with it?

Det ringer. There is a ring at the bell.

3. *Det* = he, she or they.

Vem är den där damen? — Det är en släkting till mig. Who is that lady? — She is a relative of mine.

Vilka äro de där herrarna? — Det är svenskar. Who are those gentlemen? — They are Swedes.

4. *Det* = so.

Jag är sömnig. — Det är jag också. I am sleepy. — So am I.

Han har egen bil, och det ha vi också. He has got a car of his own and so have we.

Är doktorn inne? — Ja, jag tror det. Is the doctor in? — Yes, I think so.

Jag sade honom det. I told him so.

Sade han det? Did he say so?

Jag hoppas (tror, förmodar) det. I hope (believe, suppose) so.

5. *Det* without an equivalent in English.

Han har ju rest till Frankrike, eller hur? — Ja, det har han. He has gone to France, hasn't he? — Yes, he has.

<i>Han tycker om att resa, men det gör inte jag.</i>	He is fond of travelling but I am not.
<i>Var snäll och hälsa era för- äldrar. — Tack, det skall jag göra.</i>	Please remember me to your parents. — I will.
<i>Han frågade henne, om hon var ond, och hon sade, att hon var det.</i>	He asked her if she was angry, and she said she was.
<i>Hur mycket är klockan? — Det vet jag inte.</i>	What time is it? — I don't know.
<i>Varför frågar du det?</i>	Why do you ask?
<i>Vem talade om det för dig?</i>	Who told you?

N.B. Det must not be omitted after the Auxiliary Verbs or after *fråga, veta, tala om*.

§ 135. Impersonal Construction.

Phrases like "I am glad", "I am sorry", etc., are often rendered by an impersonal construction in Swedish.

<i>Det var tråkigt, att du inte kan komma.</i>	I am sorry you cannot come.
<i>Det var roligt, att han är bättre.</i>	I am glad he is better.
<i>Hur går det för er?</i>	How are you getting on?
<i>Det gick mycket bra för honom.</i>	He did very well.
<i>Det förvånar mig, att han inte gjorde det.</i>	I am surprised he didn't do it.
<i>Det var kallt i vattnet.</i>	The water was cold.
<i>Det knackar på dörren.</i>	There is a knock at the door.

Reflexive Pronoun.

§ 136. *Sig.*

Sig refers back to the subject of the clause in which it occurs. It is used when the subject is in the third person (singular or plural) and the object is the same person as the subject.

Han såg sig i spegeln.

He saw himself in the glass.

De sågo sig i spegeln.

They saw themselves in the glass.

Hon var utom sig.

She was beside herself.

Han drog honom efter sig.

He pulled him after him.

De hade inga pengar på sig.

They had not got any money about them.

Note. If the object is another person than the subject the ordinary objective forms (*honom, henne, den, det, dem*) are used.

Han såg honom i spegeln.

He saw him (another person) in the glass.

§ 137. There are no special reflexive pronouns for the first and second persons. The ordinary objective forms (*mig, dig, er, oss, er*) are used also in a reflexive sense.

Jag roar mig.

I enjoy myself.

Du roar dig.

You enjoy yourself.

Ni roar er.

You enjoy yourself.

Han roar sig.

He enjoys himself.

Hon roar sig.

She enjoys herself.

Barnet roar sig.

The child enjoys itself.

Vi roa oss.

We enjoy ourselves.

Ni roa er.

You enjoy yourselves.

De roa sig.

They enjoy themselves.

Man har rätt att roa sig.

One has a right to enjoy oneself.

§ 138. Possessive Adjectives.

Singular		Plural	
M., F. & C.	N.	All genders	
<i>min</i>	<i>mitt</i>	<i>mina</i>	my
<i>din</i>	<i>ditt</i>	<i>dina</i>	thy, your
<i>vår</i>	<i>vårt</i>	<i>våra</i>	our
<i>er</i>	<i>ert</i>	<i>era</i>	your
<i>Eder</i>	<i>Edert</i>	<i>Edra</i>	your

Note 1. *Er* (*ert*, *era*) refers to one or several possessors and corresponds to the personal pronoun *ni*.

Note 2. The longer form *Eder* (*Edert*, *Edra*) is used in formal correspondence.

Note 3. Instead of the missing Possessive Adjectives for the third person, the genitives of the Personal Pronouns of the third person are used: *hans*, *hennes*, *dess*, *deras*.

Note 4. The Possessive Adjectives are declined like ordinary adjectives, but are only used in the indefinite declension. In the plural they may be used as Nouns and are then preceded by the Definite Article of the Adjective: *de mina* my people, *de dina* your people, *etc.*

§ 139. There are no special forms for the possessive adjectives when used without nouns, such as the English "mine", "yours", *etc.*

Det där är min bok.

That is my book.

Den där boken är min.

That book is mine.

Din tillgivne . . .

Yours sincerely . . .

(*Högaktningsfullt . . .*

Yours faithfully . . .)

Det är inte vårt; det är deras.

It is not ours; it is theirs.

Våra rosor äro bättre än hennes.

Our roses are better than hers.

Era rosor äro bättre än våra.

Your roses are better than ours.

Ert hus är större än mitt.

Your house is larger than mine.

Ditt hus är större än vårt. Your house is larger than ours.

§ 140. Notice the peculiar use of the Possessive Adjectives in expressions like the following: *din idiot* you idiot, *din dumma åsna* silly ass, *jag, min dumsnut, trodde vad han sade* ape that I was, I believed what he said.

§ 141. The English construction "a friend of mine" is not used in Swedish.

En av mina elever.

A pupil of mine.

Några av mina vänner.

Some friends of mine.

Vem är den där unge mannen?

Who is that young man? — He

— *Det är en släkting till oss.*

is a relation of ours.

En gammal bekant till dig (er).

An old acquaintance of yours.

§ 142. Notice the following expressions:

Jag kunde inte för mitt liv begripa, vad han menade.

For the life of me I could not understand what he meant.

Det kommer att bli min död.

It will be the death of me.

Dina gelikar.

The likes of you.

§ 143. Possessive Reflexive Adjective.

Singular		Plural
M., F. & C.	N.	All genders
<i>sin</i>	<i>sitt</i>	<i>sina</i> his, her, its, their

§ 144. *Sin* corresponds to the reflexive personal pronoun *sig*. It refers back to the subject of the clause in which it occurs (not to the subject of a previous clause). The subject may be one or several possessors in the third person. *Sin* can only be used to qualify the object (not the subject).

§ 145. When English "his", "her", "its", "their" are not used reflexively, *i. e.* when they do not refer back to the subject of the

clause in which they occur, they correspond to the genitives of the personal pronouns: *hans, hennes, dess, deras*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Han såg sin far på gatan.</i> | He saw his (own) father in the street. |
| <i>Hans (not sin!) far gick ut.</i> | His father went out. |
| <i>Han såg hans far på gatan.</i> | He saw his (another person's) father in the street. |
| <i>Han såg sin far gå ut.</i> | He saw his (own) father go out. |
| <i>Han såg, att hans far gick ut.</i> | He saw that his (own or somebody else's) father went out. |
| <i>Hon såg sin far gå ut.</i> | She saw her (own) father go out. |
| <i>Hon såg, att hennes far gick ut.</i> | She saw that her (own or somebody else's) father went out. |
| <i>Hennes (not sin!) far gick ut.</i> | Her father went out. |
| <i>Hennes bok låg på bordet.</i> | Her book lay on the table. |
| <i>Hon lade sin bok på bordet.</i> | She put her (own) book on the table. |
| <i>Hon lade hennes bok på bordet.</i> | She put her (another person's) book on the table. |
| <i>Deras (not sina!) föräldrar äro i Amerika.</i> | Their parents are in America. |
| <i>De ha inte sett sina föräldrar på flera år.</i> | They have not seen their (own) parents for several years. |
| <i>Jag har aldrig sett deras föräldrar.</i> | I have never seen their parents. |
| <i>De ha förlorat sitt enda barn.</i> | They have lost their only child. |
| <i>Han bor hos en av sina vänner.</i> | He is staying with a friend of his. |

Remarks on the Personal Pronouns and the Possessive Adjectives.

§ 146. The English form "her" corresponds to *hennes*, *henne* and *sin* in Swedish.

<i>Hennes</i> mor är död.	Her mother is dead.
<i>Jag</i> har aldrig sett <i>henne</i> .	I have never seen her.
<i>Hon</i> har förlorat <i>sin</i> mor.	She has lost her mother.

§ 147. The Swedish form *er* (*Eder*) corresponds to "you", "your" and "yours" in English.

<i>Det</i> var roligt att träffa <i>er</i> .	I am glad to meet you.
<i>Ni</i> har glömt <i>er</i> hatt.	You have forgotten your hat.
<i>Jag</i> har tagit <i>er</i> , och han har tagit <i>min</i> .	I have taken yours, and he has taken mine.

§ 148. A pleonastic *mig* occurs in expressions like the following:

<i>Det</i> var <i>mig</i> en dum en!	What a fool!
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§ 149. A Personal Pronoun may be qualified by an Adjective.

<i>Tack, kära du!</i>	Thank you, my dear!
<i>Stackars dig (du)!</i>	Poor you!

§ 150. In cases like the following, where the ownership is implied in the context, the definite article of the noun corresponds to a possessive adjective in English.

<i>Han</i> stoppade <i>händerna</i> i fickorna.	He put his hands in his pockets.
<i>Han</i> satte <i>hatten</i> på <i>huvudet</i> .	He put his hat on his head.
<i>De</i> förlorade <i>minnet</i> .	They lost their memories.
<i>Hon</i> bröt <i>benet</i> av <i>sig</i> .	She broke her leg.

§ 151. In some cases the English Possessive Adjective is not expressed in Swedish.

<i>Jag ber om ursäkt.</i> (Or: för-låt!)	I beg your pardon.
<i>Han har ändrat sig.</i>	He has changed his mind.
<i>Jag har gått vilse.</i>	I have lost my way.

§ 152. Demonstrative Adjectives or Pronouns.

M., F. & C.	N.	Plural
<i>den</i> that	<i>det</i> that	<i>de</i> those
<i>denna</i> (-e) this	<i>detta</i> this	<i> dessa</i> these
<i>den där</i> that	<i>det där</i> that	<i>de där</i> those
<i>den här</i> this	<i>det här</i> this	<i>de här</i> these

Note 1. *Den, det, de*, are also used as the Definite Article of the Adjective. As Demonstrative Pronouns they have stronger stress.

Note 2. The form *denne* (instead of *denna*) is often used in the masculine.

Note 3. *Den här* and *den där* are the forms generally used in conversation (instead of *denna* and *den*).

§ 153. *Den, det, de*, when used substantively, are inflected like the personal pronoun *den, det, de*. *Denna, detta, dessa*, when used substantively, take an *-s* in the genitive.

<i>Den (där) gossen är inte så dum, som han ser ut.</i>	That boy is not so stupid as he looks.
<i>Det svaret tycker jag om.</i>	I like that answer.
<i>De barnen ha aldrig gått i skola.</i>	Those children have never been to school.
<i>Denna uppgift är inte riktig.</i>	This statement is not correct.
<i>Detta visste jag förut.</i>	This I knew before.
<i>Dessa elever äro längre komna än de andra.</i>	These pupils are more advanced than the others.
<i>Den här tavlan är vackrare än den där.</i>	This picture is prettier than that.

Det där trädet är högre än **det här**. That tree is taller than this.

De här skorna äro inte så starka som **de där**. These shoes are not so strong as those.

§ 154. After a demonstrative adjective the noun takes the definite article, except after *denna* (*detta*, *dess*):

den gossen, *den här gossen* (but: *denna gosse*);

det trädet, *det där trädet* (but: *detta träd*);

de här gossarna (but: *dessa gossar*).

§ 155. *Densamma* and *samma*.

M., F. & C.	Neuter	Plural
<i>densamma</i> the same	<i>detsamma</i>	<i>desamma</i>
<i>samma</i> the same	<i>samma</i>	<i>samma</i>

Note 1. The masculine forms often end in *-e*: *densamme*, *samme*.

§ 156. *Densamma* (*detsamma*, *desamma*) is used as a **Noun**. It takes an *-s* in the genitive. *Samma* is used as an **Adjective**.

Han är alltid densamme. He is always the same.

Det gör mig alldeles det-samma. It is all one to me.

Jag skall göra det med det-samma. I will do it at once.

I detsamma fick han se läraren komma i dörren. At that very moment he saw the master come in.

De kommo på samma gång. They arrived at the same time.

Han var klädd i samma gamla kostym. He was wearing the same old suit.

I samma ögonblick dog han. At that very moment he died.

Samma regler gälla även i detta fall. The same rules apply in this case, too.

Note 1. After *samma* the Adjective takes the definite form, but the Noun the indefinite form: *samma gamla kostym*, *samma långa väg*.

Note 2. **No article** is used before *samma*: *på samma sätt* in the same way.

§ 157. *Sådan. Dylük.*

M., F. & C.	Neuter	Plural
(<i>en</i>) <i>sådan</i> such	(<i>ett</i>) <i>sådant</i>	<i>sådana</i>
(<i>en</i>) <i>dylük</i> such	(<i>ett</i>) <i>dylükt</i>	<i>dylüka</i>

Note 1. *Sådan* and *dylük* are used as Adjectives and Nouns.

Det där var en stilig båt. En sådan skulle jag vilja ha. That is a fine boat. I should like to have one like it.

Sådant händer. These things will happen.

I sådant (så) fall. In that case.

Sådan herre, sådan dräng. Like master, like man.

Sådana finns det gott om. There are plenty of those.

Giv mig fem sådana här! Give me five of these!

Något dylükt har jag aldrig hört. I have never heard anything like it.

Han menade nog något dylükt. I suppose he meant something like that.

Sådana ord som "här", "där", "hit", "dit", "nu", "då" o. d. (och dylüka) kallas adverb. Such words as "here", "there", "hither", "thither", "now", "then", etc., are called Adverbs.

Dylüka metoder äro inte att rekommendera. Such methods are not to be recommended.

Note 2. *En, ett* are placed **before** *sådan* and *dylük*, not after as in English: *en sådan man* such a man.

§ 158. *Sådan* is also used in **exclamations**:

Ett sådant barn han är! What a child he is!

En sådan härlig utsikt! What a splendid view!

Remarks on Demonstrative Pronouns.

§ 159. The Demonstrative Pronouns are often used substantively, referring both to things and persons.

<i>Jag vill inte ha den här, giv mig den där i stället.</i>	I do not want this one, give me that one instead.
<i>Denne är oskyldig.</i>	This man is innocent.
<i>Han frågade sin advokat om saken, men denne ville icke ge några upplysningar.</i>	He asked his solicitor about it, but he (the latter) was not willing to give any information.

Note 1. The English word »one» (in »this one», »that one») is not translated.

§ 160. "This" (that, these, those) used as the subject of the verb »to be» with a following predicative noun in the singular or plural is translated by *det här* (*det där*). *N. B.* Always in the neuter singular, irrespective of the gender or number of the following noun.

<i>Det här är min svägerska.</i>	This is my sister-in-law.
<i>Det där är hennes pojkar.</i>	Those are her boys.
<i>Vad är det där för människor?</i>	What people are those?

§ 161. When "this" refers to **time** it is, as a rule, translated by a prepositional phrase, *e.g.*: *i år* this year, *i dag på morgonen* this morning, *i dag åtta dagar* this day week, *i dag för åtta dagar sedan* this day last week, *endera dagen* one of these days.

§ 162. Notice the following expressions:

<i>Det var därför, som jag måste flytta.</i>	That is why I had to leave.
<i>Just därför.</i>	That is why.
<i>Det var på det sättet, han lyckades göra det.</i>	That is how he managed to do it.
<i>Det är det, han har orätt i.</i>	That is where he is wrong.

<i>Jag gjorde på det här sättet</i>	I did like this.
(så här).	
<i>Stirra inte på det där sättet (så där)!</i>	Do not stare like that!
<i>Herr den och den.</i>	Mr. So-and-so.
<i>Vid den och den tiden.</i>	At such and such a time.
<i>På den och den platsen.</i>	At such and such a place.
<i>Så illa är det inte.</i>	It is not so bad as that.

§ 163. Emphasizing Adjective or Pronoun.

Själv.

When "myself", "himself", "ourselves", *etc.*, are used as emphatic forms, as in: "I myself saw it", they correspond to the Swedish forms *själv*, neuter *själv*, plural *själva*.

<i>Han gjorde det själv.</i>	He did it himself.
<i>Låt dem göra det själva.</i>	Let them do it themselves.
<i>Han överträffade sig själv.</i>	He surpassed himself.
<i>Nej, tänkte jag för mig själv, jag skall inte göra det.</i>	No, I thought to myself, I will not do it.
<i>Det skadar bara honom själv och ingen annan.</i>	It only hurts him and no one else.
<i>Vi kunna göra det själva.</i>	We can do it ourselves.
<i>Jag kan laga till mitt te själv.</i>	I can make my own tea.
<i>Hon skulle aldrig ha tänkt på det själv.</i>	She would never have thought of it herself.
<i>Själva kungen.</i>	The King himself.

§ 164. Reciprocal Pronoun.

<i>De hjälpte varandra.</i>	They helped each other.
<i>De buro varandras bördor.</i>	They carried one another's burdens.

Varandra (genitive *varandras*) corresponds to "each other", "one another".

§ 165. Determinative Adjective or Pronoun.

Den, det, de are used as Determinative Pronouns referring to a following relative clause, an Infinitive, etc.

<i>Den</i> tavla, jag menar, är inte <i>den</i> ni tänker på.	The picture I mean is not the one you are thinking of.
<i>Den</i> av Gustav Adolfs lärare, som hade det största inflytandet på hans utveckling, var Johan Skytte.	The one of Gustavus Adolphus's teachers who had the greatest influence on his development was Johan Skytte.
Även <i>den</i> , som har gott om pengar, kan misslyckas vid försöket.	Even the man who has plenty of money may fail in the attempt.
<i>Det</i> , som glänser, är ej alltid guld.	All that glitters is not gold.
<i>De</i> elever, som önska stanna hemma, få göra det.	Those pupils who wish to stay at home, may do so.
Stockholm och Göteborg äro <i>de</i> städer, som jag känner bäst till.	Stockholm and Gothenburg are the towns that I know best.
Jag har <i>den</i> äran att gratulera.	Allow me to congratulate you!

§ 166. Plural nouns qualified by the Determinative Adjective do not take the definite article: *de elever, som ...* (not: *de eleverna*). Singular nouns fluctuate.

§ 167. If used as a Noun the Determinative Pronoun has the form *dem* in the dative and accusative plural:

<i>Han</i> kände inte ens igen <i>dem</i> , som hade skött honom under hans sjukdom.	He did not even recognise those who had nursed him during his illness.
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Jag gav pengarna åt dem, som I gave the money to those
bäst behövde dem. who were most in need of it.

§ 168. *Den, det, de* as Demonstrative and Determinative Pronouns (or Adjectives) are always stressed.

(*Den, det, de* used as the Definite Article of the Adjective are always unstressed: *den lilla flickan, de små barnen, etc.*)

§ 169. *N. B.* No determinative pronoun is used in Swedish to refer to a following genitive.

Guldets egenskaper äro icke The properties of gold are not
desamma som silvrets. the same as those of silver.

§ 170. Relative Pronouns.

The Relative Pronouns are:

som (indeclinable, used in all genders) who, which, that

vars (only genitive) whose, of which

vad (indeclinable, only neuter) what, that

vilken, neuter *vilket*, plural (all genders) *vilka*, who, that, which.

§ 171. *Som* is the most common Relative Pronoun and almost the only one used in conversation. It may be used for all genders, singular and plural. It is not used in the genitive or after a Preposition.

Jag såg en polis, som hade I saw a policeman who had
arresterat en tjuv. arrested a thief.

Jag hittade boken, som jag I found the book which I had
hade tappat. lost.

Han gav bort alla de böcker, He gave away all the books
som han hade köpt. he had bought.

Trädet, som ni ser där borta, The tree you see over there
är en palm. is a palm.

§ 172. If *som* has to be used in connection with a Preposition, the Preposition is placed at the end of the relative clause, never before *som*.

Jag känner inte den person, som ni talar om. I don't know the person you are speaking of.

§ 173. Instead of the missing genitive of *som* the genitives *vars* or *vilkens* (*vilkets*, *vilkas*) may be used. The genitives, however, are avoided in conversation.

§ 174. *Vilken, vilket, vilka* take an -s in the genitive. They may be preceded by a Preposition.

Där funnos höga stänger, på vilka nät hängde för att torka. There were high poles on which nets were hanging to dry.

§ 175. *Vars* replaces the missing genitives of *som* and *vad*. It may be preceded by a Preposition.

Valet, på vars (or vilkets) utgång så mycket berodde, var ovanligt livligt. The election, on the result of which so much depended, was exceptionally lively.

§ 176. The Relative Pronoun is often left out, though not so often as in English.

Den person du tänker på, är inte den jag menar. The person you are thinking of is not the one I mean.

§ 177. After *ingen*, *någon*, *sådan*, *samma*, and after a Superlative, *som* must be used (not *vilken* or *vad*). *Som* after *sådan* and *samma* corresponds to English "as".

Ingen, som en gång har sett det, kan någonsin glömma det. Nobody who has seen it once can ever forget it.

Jag har samma elever, som jag hade förra året. I have the same pupils as I had last year.

Jag köpte den minsta, som fanns. I bought the smallest one there was.

§ 178. *Vilken, vilket, vilka* must be used when the Relative Pronoun refers to a whole clause, or when it is used as an epithet (adjective).

Han säger, att jag gör snabba framsteg, vilket gläder mig. He says that I am making rapid progress, which I am glad to hear.

Han kommer nog att fråga mig, om jag vill följa med honom till Frankrike, i vilket fall jag tänker svara nej. I am sure he will ask me if I should like to accompany him to France, in which case I am going to answer "no".

§ 179. *Vad* is used in the sense of "that which" and after *allt*.

Uppskjut inte till morgondagen, vad du kan göra i dag. Do not put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Han lyckas i allt, vad han företager sig. He succeeds in everything he undertakes.

§ 180. Indefinite Relative Pronouns.

vem som helst som whoever

vem än whoever

var och en som whoever

vilken (vilket, vilka) som helst som whoever, whatever

vad som helst som whatever

vad än whatever

De sålde sina varor till vem som helst, som ville köpa dem. They sold their wares to whoever would purchase them.

Vem ni än är, har ni icke rätt att vara här. Whoever you are, you have no right to be here.

{ *Vem som helst som* (or:
Var och en som) *hör honom tala måste beundra honom.* Whoever hears him speak must admire him.

Vad du (än) gör, kom inte för sent till tåget. Whatever you do, do not miss your train.

§ 181. Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives.

The Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives are:

M, F. & C.	Neuter	Plural
<i>vem</i> who	<i>vad</i> what	(no plural)
<i>vems</i> whose		
<i>vad för en</i> who,	<i>vad för ett</i> what	<i>vad för (ena)</i>
what (kind of)	(kind of)	
<i>vilken</i> who, what,	<i>vilket</i>	<i>vilka</i>
which		
<i>vilkendera</i> which	<i>vilketdera</i>	(no plural)
<i>hurudan</i> how, what	<i>hurudant</i>	<i>hurudana</i>
(kind of)		

Note 1. The following Interrogative Pronouns take an -s in the genitive: *vems*, *vilkens*, *vilkets*, *vilkas*, *vilkenderas*, *vilketderas*. The others are not used in the genitive.

<i>Vem är den där mannen?</i>	Who is that man?
<i>Vilka äro de där männen?</i>	Who are those men?
<i>Vad har du gjort?</i>	What have you done?
<i>Vad i all världen gjorde du det för?</i>	Whatever in the world did you do that for?
<i>Vad för en bok vill ni ha? (or Vad vill ni ha för en bok?)</i>	What (kind of) book will you have?
<i>Vad är det där för människor?</i>	What people are those?
<i>Vad är det för slags karl?</i>	What sort of a fellow is he?
<i>Vad för slag?</i>	What? (Beg pardon?)
<i>Vad är ni för ena? (Coll.)</i>	Who are you? (Plural).
<i>Vilkendera tycker ni bäst om?</i>	Which do you like best?
<i>Hurudant var vädret förra veckan?</i>	What was the weather like last week?
<i>Hurudan hatt hade hon?</i>	What kind of hat was she wearing?
<i>Vems penna är det här?</i>	Whose pencil is this?
<i>Vilken spårvagn skall jag ta'?</i>	Which tram do I take?

Note 2. *Vem* is only used as a Noun and only about persons.

Note 3. *Vad* is used as a Noun.

Note 4. *Vilken* is used both as a Noun and as an Adjective.

§ 182. When the interrogative pronouns are used as the subject in a dependent question they are followed by *som*.

Jag vet inte, vem som har gjort det. I don't know who has done it.

Vet ni, vad som finns i den här lådan? Do you know what there is in this box?

Har ni hört, vilka som kommo först? Have you heard who came first?

(But: *Jag vet inte, vilka böcker han har beställt.* I don't know which books he has ordered.)

§ 183. *Vilken* is also used in exclamations:

Vilken härlig utsikt! What a splendid view!

Vilket misstag du har begått! What a blunder you have made!

N. B. No indefinite article is used after *vilken* in Swedish.

§ 184. Notice the following expressions:

Hur ser hans far ut? What does his father look like?

Hur är det fatt? (or: Vad är det?) What is the matter?

Vilket är det ena, och vilket är det andra? Which is which?

§ 185. Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives.

The Indefinite Pronouns and Adjectives are:

M., F. & C.	Neuter	Plural
<i>man</i> one (gen. <i>ens</i> , objective <i>en</i>)	— — —	— — —
<i>någon</i> some, somebody (any, anybody)	<i>något</i>	<i>några</i>
<i>ingen</i> no, nobody	<i>intet</i> (coll. <i>inget</i>)	<i>inga</i>
<i>somlig</i> some	<i>somligt</i>	<i>somliga</i>
<i>annan</i> other, else	<i>annat</i>	<i>andra</i>
<i>den andra</i> (<i>andre</i>) the other	<i>det andra</i>	<i>de andra</i>
<i>all</i> all	<i>allt</i>	<i>alla</i>
<i>mången</i> many, many a (one)	<i>månet</i>	<i>många</i>
— — —	<i>någoting</i> some- thing	— — —
— — —	<i>ingenting</i> nothing	— — —
— — —	<i>allting</i> everything	— — —
<i>var</i> every, each	<i>vart</i>	— — —
<i>varje</i> every, each	<i>varje</i>	— — —
<i>var och en</i> everybody, each	<i>vart och ett</i>	— — —
<i>varenda</i> (<i>en</i>) every (one)	<i>vartenda</i> (<i>ett</i>)	— — —
— — —		<i>få</i> few
— — —		<i>flera</i> several
<i>någondera</i> (= <i>någon av dem</i>) some one, either	<i>någotdera</i>	— — —
<i>ingendera</i> (= <i>ingen av dem</i>) no one, neither	<i>intetdera</i>	— — —
<i>Man har rätt att försvara sig.</i>	One has a right to defend one- self.	
<i>Någon hade talat om det för henne.</i>	Somebody had told her about it.	

Har någon varit här?

Nej, jag har inte sett någon.

Det var några vänner till mig.

Jag har inte gjort något (någonting) i dag.

Är det något bläck kvar i bläckhornet? — Nej, det är inget (intet) kvar.

Någonting är bättre än ingenting.

Därav blev intet.

Ingen människa har någonsin sett någonting dylikt.

Har ni någon annan bok att låna mig?

Det här glaset är inte rent.

Giv mig ett annat!

Giv mig någonting annat!

Jag har ingenting annat att bjuda på.

Somliga människor äro rika, andra äro fattiga.

De andra gossarna ha gått och badat.

En annan gång skall jag berätta några sagor.

(Vill ni ha en kopp te till?)

Allt är icke guld, som glimmar.

Vi måste alla dö.

Var åttonde dag.

Tåg gå var tionde minut.

Med få minuters mellanrum.

Has anybody been here?

No, I have not seen anybody.

They were some friends of mine.

I have not done anything to-day.

Is there any ink left in the ink-stand? — No, there is none left.

Something is better than nothing.

Nothing came of it.

Nobody has ever seen anything like it.

Have you got any other book to lend me?

This tumbler is not clean.

Give me another.

Give me something else.

I have nothing else to offer you.

Some people are rich, others are poor.

The other boys have gone to have a bathe.

Another time I will tell some stories.

Would you like another cup of tea?

All that glitters is not gold.

We must all die.

Once a week.

Trains leave every ten minutes.

Every few minutes.

<i>Varannan dag. Var tredje dag.</i>	Every other day. Every third day.
<i>Varje människa (or: var och en) har sina egendomligheter.</i>	Everybody has his peculiarities.
<i>Var och en vet, hur svårt det är.</i>	Everybody knows how difficult it is.
<i>Han har få vänner.</i>	He has few friends.
<i>Jag känner några av dem.</i>	I know a few of them.
<i>Mången skulle önska, att han vore i ert ställe.</i>	Many a one would wish that he were in your place.
<i>Man kan se slottet härifrån.</i>	You can see the castle from here.
<i>Han gav pojkarna var sitt äpple (or: ett äpple var).</i>	He gave the boys an apple each.
<i>De gingo åt var sitt håll.</i>	They went their several ways.
<i>De sutto på var sin sida av (or: om) bordet.</i>	They were seated on either side of the table.
<i>Kan jag få lite mera te?</i>	May I have some more tea?
<i>Han lyckades på ett eller annat sätt.</i>	He managed somehow or other.
<i>Om någon skulle knacka på dörren, så öppna inte.</i>	If anybody should knock at the door, do not open it.
<i>Det gamla spelet om "Envar".</i>	The old play "Everyman".

Note 1. When used as Nouns, *någon*, *ingen*, *annan*, *envar*, and *mången*, take an -s in the genitive.

Enligt någras mening. According to some people's opinion.

Note 2. The plurals *somliga*, *alla* when used as Nouns also take an -s in the genitive. The genitive of *var och en* is *vars och ens*.

§ 186. The interrogative pronouns *vem*, *vad*, *vilken* (*vilket*, *vilka*) are made into indefinite pronouns by adding *som helst*.

vem som helst anybody (you like)

vad som helst anything (you like)

vilken som helst any, anyone (you like)

neuter: ***vilket som helst***

plural: ***vilka som helst***

<i>Vem som helst</i> kan göra det.	Anybody can do it.
<i>Vad som helst</i> duger.	Anything will do.
<i>Han brukade titta in vid vilken tid på dagen som helst.</i>	He used to look in at any time of the day.
<i>Man kan ta vilket tåg som helst.</i>	You can take any train.
<i>Fråga vem som helst.</i>	Ask anybody.
<i>Tänk på ett tal vilket som helst.</i>	Think of any number you like.
<i>Tag vilken som helst av dessa böcker.</i>	Take any one of these books.

Remarks on the Use of Certain Indefinite Pronouns.

§ 187. *Man*.

Man is used a great deal more in Swedish than "one" in English. It is often used when English has "you", "we", "they", "people", or a passive construction.¹

<i>Man kan aldrig veta.</i>	You never can tell (or: there is no knowing).
<i>Man kan komma dit med tåg.</i>	You can get there by train.
<i>Man säger</i> (coll. <i>dom säger</i>), <i>att han är sjuk.</i>	They say that he is ill.
<i>Man erkänner allmänt, att ...</i>	It is generally acknowledged, that ...
<i>Man påstår, att han är mycket rik.</i>	He is said to be very rich.
<i>Varför svarar du inte, när man talar till dig?</i>	Why do you not answer when you are spoken to?

¹ Compare French "on".

§ 188. *Var, Varje, Varenda, All.*

Var, varje, varenda and *all* are only used as Adjectives. The corresponding noun-forms are *var och en, varenda en*. The neuter and plural forms of *all*: *allt, alla* may be used as Nouns.

*Det är någonting, som var
(varje, varenda) människa
borde veta.*

*Det är någonting, som var och
en (varenda en) borde veta.*

*Det är någonting, som alla
borde veta.*

It is something that everybody ought to know.

*Han har all anledning att vara
nöjd.*

He has every reason to be satisfied.

Allt möjligt.

All sorts of things.

När allt kommer omkring.

After all.

*Han har misslyckats i vart-
enda fall.*

He has failed in each and every case.

En för alla och alla för en.

All for each and each for all.

På allt sätt.

In every way.

Åt alla håll.

In every direction.

Allt emellanåt.

Every now and then.

Han är allt utom lycklig.

He is anything but happy.

Note 1. English "all" is often translated by *hel*.

*Den franska renässansens hela
förfining.*

All the refinement of the
French renaissance.

Hela tiden.

All the time.

§ 189. *Någon and Ingen.*

Någon and *ingen* are used as adjectives and nouns, not only in affirmative sentences but also in negative and interrogative sentences (where English has "any").

<i>Jag har inga pengar. Har ni några?</i>	I have no money. Have you any?
<i>Jag har inte något vin kvar. Har ni något?</i>	I have no wine left. Have you any?
<i>Han har inga pengar, och hon har inga heller.</i>	He has no money and she has none either.

Note 1. "No" (none, nobody, nothing) is often translated by *icke någon* (*icke något*).

Note 2. **Any (anybody, anything)**, when used in a question, in a negative or conditional phrase, corresponds to *någon* (*något*, *några*) in Swedish.

<i>Jag har inte sett någon.</i>	I have not seen anybody.
<i>Har ni sett någon?</i>	Have you seen anybody?
<i>Om ni har sett någon.</i>	If you have seen anybody.

Note 3. **Any (anybody, anything)**, when used in an affirmative phrase, corresponds to *vilken* (*vilket*, *vilka*, *vad*) *som helst* in Swedish.

<i>Vilken pojke som helst kan göra det.</i>	Any boy can do that.
<i>Vad som helst duger.</i>	Anything will do.

Note 4. When "some" (any) is used in a partitive sense (corresponding to the partitive article in French) it is, as a rule, not translated. Sometimes the word *lite* is used in this sense.

<i>Får jag servera er lite grönsaker? — Tack, jag har.</i>	May I help you to some vegetables? — I have some, thank you.
<i>De hade kaffe med sig i en termosflaska.</i>	They had brought some coffee in a thermos flask.

- § 190. "Few" is translated by *få*, "a few" by *några*.
 "Little" is translated by *föga*, "a little" by *lite*.
 "Somewhat" is translated by *något* or *tämligen*.

"Some" before a Numeral is translated by *ungefär* or *omkring*.

"Any" before a Comparative is not translated.

<i>Föga</i> eller <i>ingenting</i> .	Little or nothing.
<i>Vänta lite!</i>	Wait a little!
<i>Beskrivningen är något överdriven.</i>	The description is somewhat exaggerated.
<i>Han levde för omkring trehundra år sedan.</i>	He lived some 300 years ago.
<i>Jag orkar inte äta mer.</i>	I could not eat any more.
<i>De hunno icke längre.</i>	They did not get any further.
<i>Få ha sett det.</i>	Few have seen it.
<i>Jag har sett några stycken.</i>	I have seen a few.

§ 191. Notice the following expressions:

Någonting gott something good, *vi tycka om tennis båda två* both of us are (we are both) fond of tennis, *man kan säga båda delarna (vilket som helst)* you can say either, *många barn* many a child, *en för mycket* one too many, *mycket folk* many people.

§ 192. *Annan*.

Annan (*annat, andra*) corresponds to "other", "another", and "else", in English.

<i>Jag skall göra det en annan gång.</i>	I will do it another time.
<i>Den enes död, den andres bröd.</i>	One man's meat is another's poison.
<i>Den ena gick ut, och den andra stannade hemma.</i>	One went out and the other stayed at home.
<i>Å ena sidan ... å andra sidan.</i>	On the one hand ... on the other hand.

Det har någon annan gjort. Somebody else has done it.
Vad annat kunde ni vänta? What else could you expect?

§ 193. Notice the following expressions:

Vem kunde det annars vara? who else could it be? *här*
dagen the other day, *ett eller annat* something or other, *på*
ett eller annat sätt somehow or other.

The Verb.

A. Auxiliary Verbs.

§ 194. *Att hava* to have.

Present

Past

<i>jag har</i>	I have	<i>jag hade</i>	I had
<i>du har</i>	you have	<i>du hade</i>	you had
<i>ni har</i>	you have	<i>ni hade</i>	you had
<i>han har</i>	he has	<i>han hade</i>	he had
<i>hon har</i>	she has	<i>hon hade</i>	she had
<i>den har</i>	it has	<i>den hade</i>	it had
<i>det har</i>	it has	<i>det hade</i>	it had
<i>vi ha(va)¹</i>	we have	<i>vi hade</i>	we had
<i>ni ha(va)</i>	you have	<i>ni hade</i>	you had
<i>de ha(va)</i>	they have	<i>de hade</i>	they had

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

<i>jag har haft</i>	I have had	<i>jag hade haft</i>	I had had
<i>du har haft</i>	you have had	<i>du hade haft</i>	you had had
<i>ni har haft</i>	you have had	<i>ni hade haft</i>	you had had
<i>han har haft</i>	he has had	<i>han hade haft</i>	he had had

¹ The form *hava* is nearly always pronounced *ha*.

<i>hon har haft</i>	she has had	<i>hon hade haft</i>	she had had
<i>den har haft</i>	it has had	<i>den hade haft</i>	it had had
<i>det har haft</i>	it has had	<i>det hade haft</i>	it had had
<i>vi ha(va) haft</i>	we have had	<i>vi hade haft</i>	we had had
<i>ni ha(va) haft</i>	you have had	<i>ni hade haft</i>	you had had
<i>de ha(va) haft</i>	they have had	<i>de hade haft</i>	they had had

Future

<i>jag skall</i> (or <i>kommer att</i>)	<i>hava</i> (<i>ha</i>)	I shall have
<i>du skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	you will have
<i>ni skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	you will have
<i>han skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	he will have
<i>hon skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	she will have
<i>den skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	it will have
<i>det skall</i>	<i>hava</i>	it will have
<i>vi skola</i> (or <i>komma att</i>)	<i>hava</i>	we shall have
<i>ni skola</i>	<i>hava</i>	you will have
<i>de skola</i>	<i>hava</i>	they will have

Future in the past

<i>jag skulle</i>	<i>hava</i> (<i>ha</i>)	I should have
<i>du skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	you would have
<i>ni skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	you would have
<i>han skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	he would have
<i>hon skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	she would have
<i>den skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	it would have
<i>det skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	it would have
<i>vi skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	we should have
<i>ni skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	you would have
<i>de skulle</i>	<i>hava</i>	they would have

Imperative

hav have

Infinitive

att hava (or *att ha*) to have

Supine
haft had

Past Participle
havad had

§ 195. The auxiliary verb *att hava* is often omitted in subordinate clauses.

Som jag icke (har) fått svar på mitt förra brev . . . As I have had no reply to my previous letter . . .
Om jag inte (hade) hunnit med ångbåten, hade jag tagit tåget. If I had missed the steamer I should have taken the train.

§ 196. *Att vara* to be.

Indicative.

Present

<i>jag</i>	I am
<i>du</i>	you are
<i>ni</i>	you are
<i>han</i> } <i>är</i>	he is
<i>hon</i>	she is
<i>den</i>	it is
<i>det</i>	it is
<i>vi</i>	we are
<i>ni</i> } <i>äro</i>	you are
<i>de</i>	they are

Past

<i>jag</i>	I was
<i>du</i>	you were
<i>ni</i>	you were
<i>han</i> } <i>var</i>	he was
<i>hon</i>	she was
<i>den</i>	it was
<i>det</i>	it was
<i>vi</i>	we were
<i>ni</i> } <i>voro</i>	you were
<i>de</i>	they were

Present Perfect

jag har varit I have been *jag hade varit* I had been
vi ha(va) varit we have been *vi hade varit* we had been

Past Perfect

Future

jag skall (or *kommer att*) *vara* I shall be
vi skola (or *komma att*) *vara* we shall be

Future in the past

<i>jag skulle vara</i>	I should be
<i>vi skulle vara</i>	we should be

Imperative

var be

Present Participle

varande being

Infinitive

att vara to be

Supine

varit been

Subjunctive.

Present

jag må vara

vi må vara

I be

we be

Past

jag vore

vi vore

I were

we were

§ 197. *Vara* and *bliva*.

The verb *vara* denotes a **state** = to be.

The verb *bli(va)* denotes **transition** from one state to another = to be, to become, to get.

Det är mörkt.

It is dark.

Det börjar bli mörkt.

It is getting dark.

Det blir mörkt om en liten stund.

It will be dark in a little while.

Han var rädd för sin far.

He was afraid of his father.

Han blev rädd, när han hörde visselpipan.

He was (became) frightened when he heard the whistle.

De komma att vara borta hela sommaren.

They will be away the whole summer.

Det skall bli roligt att träffa dem igen.

I am looking forward to seeing them again.

Han blev dödad i kriget.

He was killed in the war.

När jag kom, var han redan död.

When I came he was already dead.

Hennes mor har länge varit sjuk. Her mother has long been ill.

I förra veckan blev hon opererad, och sedan dess har hon blivit bättre och bättre för var dag. Last week she was operated on, and since then she has become better and better every day.

§ 198. Other Auxiliary Verbs.

Present

Past

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. <i>jag skall</i> | I shall | <i>jag skulle</i> | I should |
| <i>vi skola</i> | we shall | <i>vi skulle</i> | we should |
| 2. <i>jag vill</i> | I will | <i>jag ville</i> | I would |
| <i>vi vilja</i> | we will | <i>vi ville</i> | we would |
| 3. <i>jag kan</i> | I can | <i>jag kunde</i> | I could |
| <i>vi kunna</i> | we can | <i>vi kunde</i> | we could |
| 4. <i>jag måste</i> | I must | <i>jag måste</i> | I had to |
| <i>vi måste</i> | we must | <i>vi måste</i> | we had to |
| 5. <i>jag må</i> | I may | <i>jag måtte</i> | I might |
| <i>vi må</i> | we may | <i>vi måtte</i> | we might |

Infinitive of *skall*: *att skola* to be obliged Supine: *skolat*
 » » *vill*: *att vilja* to be willing » *velat*
 » » *kan*: *att kunna* to be able » *kunnat*

B. Verbs with full meaning.

§ 199. Conjugations.

There are in Swedish **four Conjugations**, distinguished by the form of the **Supine**.

In the 1st Conjugation the Supine ends in **-at**.

In the 2nd Conjugation the Supine ends in **-t**.

In the 3rd Conjugation the Supine ends in **-tt**.

In the 4th Conjugation the Supine ends in **-it**.

§ 200. Supine.

The **Supine** is the form of the Verb used after the auxiliary verb **att hava** to have, in compound tenses.

Ex.: *jag har kallat* I have called

jag hade kallat I had called

The function of the Supine corresponds to one function of the Past Participle in English.

§ 201. Past Participle.

The Swedish Past Participle, on the other hand, is never used to form the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect. The Swedish Past Participle is used after the auxiliary verbs **att vara** and **att bliva** ('to be' and 'to become') and as an Adjective.

Ex.: *jag är kallad* I am called

jag blev kallad I was called

Consequently there are **two forms** in Swedish (Supine and Past Part.) which correspond to the English Past Participle.

§ 202. Principal Parts.

The Principal Parts of the Verb are: Infinitive, Present, Past, Supine, and Past Participle.

§ 203. First Conjugation.

Supine ends in **-at**.Past ends in **-ade**.

Present

Past

<i>jag</i>		<i>jag kallade</i>	I called
<i>du</i>			
<i>ni</i>			
<i>han</i>	<i>kallar</i> ¹		I call etc.
<i>hon</i>			
<i>den</i>			
<i>det</i>			
<i>vi</i>		<i>vi kallade</i>	we called
<i>ni</i>	<i>kalla</i>		we call etc.
<i>de</i>			

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

<i>jag har kallat</i>	I have called	<i>jag hade kallat</i>	I had called
<i>vi ha(va) kallat</i>	we have called	<i>vi hade kallat</i>	we had called

Future

Future in the past

<i>jag skall</i> (or <i>kommer att</i>) <i>kalla</i>	<i>jag skulle kalla</i>	I should call
<i>vi skola</i> (or <i>komma att</i>) <i>kalla</i>	<i>vi skulle kalla</i>	we should call

Imperative: *kalla* callInfinitive: *att kalla* to callPresent Participle: *kallande* callingPast Participle: *kallad* called (*den är kallad, det är kallat, de äro kallade*)Supine: (*jag har*) *kallat* called

¹ Negative and interrogative forms: *jag kallar icke* I do not call, *kallar jag?* do I call? *kallade jag icke?* did I not call? etc.

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Participle
<i>kalla</i> call	<i>kallar</i>	<i>kallade</i>	<i>kallat</i>	<i>kallad</i>
<i>dansa</i> dance	<i>dansar</i>	<i>dansade</i>	<i>dansat</i>	<i>dansad</i>
<i>badå</i> bathe	<i>badar</i>	<i>badade</i>	<i>badat</i>	<i>badad</i>
<i>hoppa</i> jump	<i>hoppar</i>	<i>hoppade</i>	<i>hoppat</i>	<i>(över)hoppad</i>
<i>telefonera</i> telephone	<i>telefonerar</i>	<i>telefonerade</i>	<i>telefonerat</i>	<i>telefonerad</i>

The majority of Swedish verbs belong to the First Conjugation.

§ 204. Second Conjugation.

Supine ends in *-t*.

Past ends in *-de* or *-te*.

I.

The verbs of the Second Conjugation are divided into two classes.

The verbs belonging to the first class take *-de* in the Past and *-d* in the Past Participle.

Present	Past
<i>jag böjer</i> I bend	<i>jag böjde</i> I bent
<i>vi böja</i> we bend	<i>vi böjde</i> we bent

Present Perfect	Past Perfect
<i>jag har böjt</i> I have bent	<i>jag hade böjt</i> I had bent
<i>vi ha(va) böjt</i> we have bent	<i>vi hade böjt</i> we had bent

To the first class belong verbs the root of which does **not** end in *k, p, s, t*.

If the root ends in *-r* the termination *-er* is dropped in the Present singular: *jag hör, jag rör, etc.*

II.

Verbs belonging to the second class take *-te* in the Past and *-t* in the Past Participle.

Present

Past

jag köper
vi köpa

I buy
we buy

jag köpte
vi köpte

I bought
we bought

Present Perfect

Past Perfect

jag har köpt I have bought *jag hade köpt* I had bought
vi ha(va) köpt we have bought *vi hade köpt* we had bought

Future

Future in the past

jag skall (or *kommer att*) *köpa* *jag skulle köpa* I should
I shall buy buy
vi skola (or *komma att*) *köpa* *vi skulle köpa* we should
we shall buy buy

Imperative: *köp* buy

Infinitive: *att köpa* to buy

Present Participle: *köpande* buying

Past Participle: *köpt* bought (*den är köpt, det är köpt, de äro köpta*)

Supine: (*jag har*) *köpt* bought

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Participle
<i>köpa</i> buy	<i>köper</i>	<i>köpte</i>	<i>köpt</i>	<i>köpt</i>
<i>läsa</i> read	<i>läser</i>	<i>läste</i>	<i>läst</i>	<i>läst</i>
<i>söka</i> seek	<i>söker</i>	<i>sökte</i>	<i>sökt</i>	<i>sökt</i>
<i>blänka</i> shine	<i>blänker</i>	<i>blänkte</i>	<i>blänkt</i>	<i>blänkt</i>
<i>möta</i> meet	<i>möter</i>	<i>mötte</i>	<i>mött</i>	<i>mött</i>
<i>mäta</i> measure	<i>mäter</i>	<i>mätte</i>	<i>mätt</i>	<i>mätt</i>
<i>tycka</i> think	<i>tycker</i>	<i>tyckte</i>	<i>tyckt</i>	<i>tyckt</i>
<i>leka</i> play	<i>leker</i>	<i>lekte</i>	<i>lekt</i>	<i>lekt</i>
<i>smälta</i> melt	<i>smälter</i>	<i>smälte</i>	<i>smält</i>	<i>smält</i>

To the second class belong verbs the root of which ends in **k, p, s** or **t** (voiceless consonants).

When the root ends in **-t**, preceded by a long vowel, the Past, the Supine, and the Past Part. have double **-t** and short vowel (*mötte*, *mätte*).

Verbs of the Second Conjugation have a **soft vowel** in the root (**e, i, y, ä, ö**).

§ 205. Third Conjugation.

Supine ends in **-tt**.

Past ends in **-dde**.

Present		Past	
<i>jag bor</i>	I dwell	<i>jag bodde</i>	I dwelt
<i>vi bo</i>	we dwell	<i>vi bodde</i>	we dwelt

Present Perfect		Past Perfect	
<i>jag har bott</i>	I have dwelt	<i>jag hade bott</i>	I had dwelt
<i>vi ha(va) bott</i>	we have dwelt	<i>vi hade bott</i>	we had dwelt

Future		Future in the past	
<i>jag skall</i> (or <i>kommer att</i>) <i>bo</i>	I shall dwell	<i>jag skulle bo</i>	I should dwell
<i>vi skola</i> (or <i>komma att</i>) <i>bo</i>	we shall dwell	<i>vi skulle bo</i>	we should dwell

• Imperative: *bo* dwell

Infinitive: *att bo* to dwell

Present Participle: *boende* dwelling

Past Participle: *bodd*¹ (neuter: *bott*, pl. *bodda*)

Supine: (*jag har*) *bott* dwelt

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Participle
<i>bo</i> dwell	<i>bor</i> ²	<i>bodde</i>	<i>bott</i>	<i>bodd</i>
<i>tro</i> believe	<i>tror</i>	<i>trodde</i>	<i>trott</i>	<i>trodd</i>
<i>ro</i> row	<i>ror</i>	<i>rodde</i>	<i>rott</i>	<i>rodd</i>
<i>sy</i> sew	<i>syr</i>	<i>sydde</i>	<i>sytt</i>	<i>sydd</i>
<i>fly</i> flee	<i>flyr</i>	<i>flydde</i>	<i>flytt</i>	<i>flydd</i>
<i>klå</i> strike	<i>klår</i>	<i>klådde</i>	<i>klått</i>	<i>klådd</i>

¹ *E. g.* in *bebodd* "inhabited".

² The plural of the Present is always like the Infinitive.

Only a few verbs belong to the Third Conjugation. They are, as a rule, **monosyllabic**. The Infinitive does not end in *a*.

§ 206. Irregular Verbs of the First Conjugation.

Infinitive	Present		Past	Supine
	Sing.	Plur.		
<i>heta</i> be called	<i>heter</i>	<i>heta</i>	<i>hette</i>	<i>hetat</i>
<i>kunna</i> be able	<i>kan</i>	<i>kunna</i>	<i>kunde</i>	<i>kunnat</i>
<i>leva</i> live	<i>lever</i>	<i>leva</i>	<i>levde</i>	<i>levat</i>
<i>veta</i> know	<i>vet</i>	<i>veta</i>	<i>visste</i>	<i>vetat</i>
<i>vilja</i> be willing	<i>vill</i>	<i>vilja</i>	<i>ville</i>	<i>velat</i>

§ 207. Irregular Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Part.
<i>bringa</i> bring	<i>bringar</i> ¹	<i>bragte</i>	<i>bragt</i>	<i>bragt</i>
<i>böra</i> ought to	<i>bör</i>	<i>borde</i>	<i>bort</i>	
<i>dölja</i> conceal	<i>döljer</i>	<i>dolde</i> ²	<i>dolt</i> ²	<i>dold</i> ²
<i>glädja</i> gladden	<i>gläder</i>	<i>gladde</i>	<i>glatt</i>	
<i>göra</i> do, make	<i>gör</i>	<i>gjorde</i>	<i>gjort</i>	<i>gjord</i>
<i>lägga</i> lay	<i>lägger</i>	<i>lade</i>	<i>lagt</i>	<i>lagd</i>
<i>skilja</i> separate	<i>skiljer</i>	<i>skilde</i>	<i>skilt</i>	<i>skild</i>

¹ The plural of the Present is always like the Infinitive.

² N. B. long vowel!

<i>smörja</i>	<i>smörjer</i>	<i>smorde</i>	<i>smort</i>	<i>smord</i>
anoint				
<i>spörja</i>	<i>spörjer</i>	<i>sporde</i>	<i>spört</i>	<i>spord</i>
ask				
<i>städja</i>	<i>städjer</i>	<i>stadde</i>	<i>statt</i>	<i>stadd</i>
hire				
<i>stödja</i>	<i>stödjer</i>	<i>stödde</i>	<i>stött</i>	<i>stödd</i>
support				
<i>säga</i>	<i>säger</i>	<i>sade</i>	<i>sagt</i>	<i>sagd</i>
say				
<i>sälja</i>	<i>säljer</i>	<i>sâlde</i>	<i>sålt</i>	<i>såld</i>
sell				
<i>sätta</i>	<i>sätter</i>	<i>satte</i>	<i>satt</i>	<i>satt</i>
set				
<i>töras</i>	<i>törs</i>	<i>tordes</i>	<i>torts</i>	
dare				
(<i>töra</i>)	<i>tör</i>	<i>torde</i>		
	(may)	(might)		
<i>välja</i>	<i>väljer</i>	<i>valde</i> ¹	<i>vält</i> ¹	<i>vald</i> ¹
choose				
<i>vänja</i>	<i>vänjer</i>	<i>vande</i> ¹	<i>vant</i> ¹	<i>vand</i> ¹
accustom				

§ 208. Irregular Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Infinitive	Présent	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>be(dja)</i>	<i>ber</i> ²	<i>bad</i>	<i>bådo</i>	<i>bett</i>	<i>bedd</i>
ask					
<i>dö</i>	<i>dör</i>	<i>dog</i>	<i>dogo</i>	<i>dött</i>	(<i>död</i>)
die					
<i>få</i>	<i>får</i>	<i>fick</i>	<i>fingo</i>	<i>fått</i>	(<i>and</i>) <i>fådd</i> (<i>lån</i>) <i>fången</i>
get					

¹ N. B. long vowel!

² The plural of the Present is always like the Infinitive.

<i>gå</i> go	<i>går</i>	<i>gick</i>	<i>gingo</i>	<i>gått</i>	<i>gången</i>
<i>le</i> smile	<i>ler</i>	<i>log</i>	<i>logo</i>	<i>lett</i>	(be)ledd
<i>se</i> see	<i>ser</i>	<i>såg</i>	<i>sågo</i>	<i>sett</i>	<i>sedd</i>
<i>stå</i> stand	<i>står</i>	<i>stod</i>	<i>stodo</i>	<i>stått</i>	(över)stånden
<i>slå</i> strike	<i>slår</i>	<i>slog</i>	<i>slogo</i>	<i>slagit</i>	<i>slagen</i>

§ 209. Fourth Conjugation.

Supine ends in **-it**. Past Participle ends in **-en**.

In the Fourth Conjugation the Past is not formed by a termination as in the other conjugations but by **changing the root-vowel**, e. g. *binda*, Past. sing. *band*, plural *bundo*.

The verbs of this conjugation are here classified according to the various **vowel-changes**.

§ 210. I. Vowel-change: (short) i — a — u.

Present

jag binder I bind
vi binda we bind

Past

jag band I bound
vi bundo we bound

Present Perfect

jag har bundit I have
bound
vi ha(va) bundit we have
bound

Past Perfect

jag hade bundit I had
bound
vi hade bundit we had
bound

Future

jag skall (or *kommer att*) *binda*
I shall bind
vi skola (or *komma att*) *binda*
we shall bind

Future in the past

jag skulle binda
I should bind
vi skulle binda
we should bind

Imperative: *bind* bind

Infinitive: *att binda* to bind

Present Participle: *bindande* binding

Past Participle: (*den är*) *bunden* bound; (*det är*) *bundet*, (*de äro*) *bundna*

Supine: (*jag har*) *bundit* bound

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Participle
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>binda</i> bind	<i>binder</i> ¹	<i>band</i>	<i>bundo</i>	<i>bundit</i>	<i>bunden</i>
<i>springa</i> run	<i>springer</i>	<i>sprang</i>	<i>sprungo</i>	<i>sprungit</i>	<i>sprungen</i>
<i>finna</i> find	<i>finner</i>	<i>fann</i>	<i>funno</i>	<i>funnit</i>	<i>funnen</i>
<i>brinna</i> burn	<i>brinner</i>	<i>brann</i>	<i>brunno</i>	<i>brunnit</i>	<i>brunnen</i>
<i>dricka</i> drink	<i>dricker</i>	<i>drack</i>	<i>drucko</i>	<i>druckit</i>	<i>drucken</i>
<i>rinna</i> run, flow	<i>rinner</i>	<i>rann</i>	<i>runno</i>	<i>runnit</i>	<i>runnen</i>
<i>vinna</i> win	<i>vinner</i>	<i>vann</i>	<i>runno</i>	<i>vunnit</i>	<i>vunnen</i>

§ 211. II. Vowel-change: (long) i — e — i.

Present

jag biter I bite

vi bita we bite

Past

jag bet I bit

vi beto we bit

Present Perfect

jag har bitit I have bitten

vi ha(va) bitit we have bitten

Past Perfect

jag hade bitit I had bitten

vi hade bitit we had bitten

¹ The plural of the Present is always like the Infinitive.

Future

Future in the past

jag skall (or *kommer att*) *bita* *jag skulle bita* I should bite
 I shall bite
vi skola (or *komma att*) *bita* *vi skulle bita* we should bite
 we shall bite

Imperative: *bit* bite

Infinitive: *att bita* to bite

Present Participle: *bitande* biting

Past Participle: (*den är*) *biten* bitten; (*det är*) *bitet*, (*de äro*)
bitna

Supine: (*jag har*) *bitit* bitten

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Part.
<i>bita</i> bite	<i>biter</i>	<i>bet, beto</i>	<i>bitit</i>	<i>biten</i>
<i>skriva</i> write	<i>skriver</i>	<i>skrev, skrevo</i>	<i>skrivit</i>	<i>skrivnen</i>
<i>gripa</i> seize	<i>griper</i>	<i>grep, grepo</i>	<i>gripit</i>	<i>gripen</i>
<i>rida</i> ride	<i>rider</i>	<i>red, redo</i>	<i>ridit</i>	<i>riden</i>
<i>bliva</i> become	<i>bli(ve)r</i>	<i>blev, blevo</i>	<i>blivit</i>	<i>bliven</i>
<i>sprida</i> spread	<i>sprider</i>	<i>spred, spredo</i>	<i>(spritt)</i>	<i>(spridd)</i>
<i>lida</i> suffer	<i>lider</i>	<i>led, ledö</i>	<i>lidit</i>	<i>liden</i>

§ 212. III. Vowel-change: y (or ju) — ö — u (ju).

Present

jag flyger I fly
vi flyga we fly

Past

jag flög I flew
vi flögo we flew

Present Perfect

jag har flugit I have flown
vi ha(va) flugit we have flown

Past Perfect

jag hade flugit I had flown
vi hade flugit we had flown

Future

jag skall (or *kommer att*) *flyga*
 I shall fly
vi skola (or *komma att*) *flyga*
 we shall fly

Future in the past

jag skulle flyga
 I should fly
vi skulle flyga
 we should fly

Imperative: *flyg*

Infinitive: *att flyga*

Present Participle: *flygande*

Past Participle: (*den är*) (*bort*)*flugen*, (*det är*) (*bort*)*flugnet*, (*de äro*) (*bort*)*flugna*

Supine: (*jag har*) *flugit*

Examples:

Infinitive	Present	Past	Supine	Past Part.
<i>flyga</i> fly	<i>flyger</i>	<i>flög, flögo</i>	<i>flugit</i>	(<i>bort</i>) <i>flugen</i>
<i>frysa</i> freeze	<i>fryser</i>	<i>frös, fröso</i>	<i>frusit</i>	<i>frusen</i>
<i>flyta</i> float, flow	<i>flyter</i>	<i>flöt, flöto</i>	<i>flutit</i>	(<i>kring</i>) <i>fluten</i>
<i>krypa</i> creep	<i>kryper</i>	<i>kröp, kröpo</i>	<i>krupit</i>	<i>krupen</i>
<i>bjuda</i> offer	<i>bjuder</i>	<i>bjöd, bjödo</i>	<i>bjudit</i>	<i>bjuden</i>
<i>sjunka</i> sink	<i>sjunker</i>	<i>sjönk, sjönko</i>	<i>sjunkit</i>	<i>sjunken</i>
<i>sjunga</i> sing	<i>sjunger</i>	<i>sjöng, sjöngo</i>	<i>sjungit</i>	<i>sjungen</i>
<i>skjuta</i> shoot	<i>skjuter</i>	<i>sköt, sköto</i>	<i>skjutit</i>	<i>skjuten</i>

§ 213. IV. Other Vowel Changes.

	Infinitive	Past	Supine
1.	<i>bära</i>	<i>bar, buro</i>	<i>burit</i>
	bear, carry		
	<i>stjåla</i>	<i>stal, stulo</i>	<i>stulit</i>
	steal		
	<i>skära</i>	<i>skar, skuro</i>	<i>skurit</i>
	cut		
2.	<i>draga</i>	<i>drog, drogo</i>	<i>dragit</i>
	draw		
	<i>taga</i>	<i>tog, togo</i>	<i>tagit</i>
	take		
	<i>fara</i>	<i>for, foro</i>	<i>farit</i>
	go		
	<i>hålla</i>	<i>höll, höllo</i>	<i>hållit</i>
	hold		
	<i>falla</i>	<i>föll, föllo</i>	<i>fallit</i>
	fall		
3.	Irregular Changes:		
	<i>giva (ge)</i>	<i>gar, gåvo</i>	<i>givit</i>
	give		
	<i>gråta</i>	<i>grät, gräto</i>	<i>gråtit</i>
	cry		
	<i>låta</i>	<i>lät, läto</i>	<i>låtit</i>
	let		
	<i>komma</i>	<i>kom, kommo</i>	<i>kommit</i>
	come		
	<i>sova</i>	<i>sov, sovo</i>	<i>sovit</i>
	sleep		
	<i>slå</i>	<i>slog, slogo</i>	<i>slagit</i>
	strike		

Infinitive	Past	Supine
<i>svära</i>	<i>svor, svoro</i>	<i>svurit</i>
swear		
<i>vara</i>	<i>var, voro</i>	<i>varit</i>
be		
<i>äta</i>	<i>ät, äto</i>	<i>ätit</i>
eat		

§ 214. Alphabetical List of Verbs of the 4th Conjugation.

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>binda</i> bind	<i>binder</i>	<i>band</i>	<i>bundo</i>	<i>bundit</i>	<i>bunden</i>
<i>bita</i> bite	<i>biter</i>	<i>bet</i>	<i>beto</i>	<i>bitit</i>	<i>biten</i>
<i>bjuda</i> offer	<i>bjuder</i>	<i>bjöd</i>	<i>bjödo</i>	<i>bjudit</i>	<i>bjuden</i>
<i>bli(va)</i> become	<i>blir</i>	<i>blev</i>	<i>blevo</i>	<i>blivit</i>	<i>bliven</i>
<i>brinna</i> burn	<i>brinner</i>	<i>brann</i>	<i>brunno</i>	<i>brunnit</i>	<i>brunnen</i>
<i>brista</i> burst	<i>brister</i>	<i>brast</i>	<i>brusto</i>	<i>brustit</i>	<i>brusten</i>
<i>bryta</i> break	<i>bryter</i>	<i>bröt</i>	<i>bröto</i>	<i>brutit</i>	<i>bruten</i>
<i>bära</i> bear	<i>bär</i>	<i>bar</i>	<i>buro</i>	<i>burit</i>	<i>buren</i>
<i>draga</i> draw	<i>dra(ge)r</i>	<i>drog</i>	<i>drogo</i>	<i>dragit</i>	<i>dragen</i>
<i>dricka</i> drink	<i>dricker</i>	<i>drack</i>	<i>drucko</i>	<i>druckit</i>	<i>drucken</i>
<i>driva</i> drive	<i>driver</i>	<i>drev</i>	<i>drevo</i>	<i>drivit</i>	<i>driven</i>
<i>falla</i> fall	<i>faller</i>	<i>föll</i>	<i>föllo</i>	<i>fallit</i>	<i>fallen</i>

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>fara</i> go	<i>far</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>foro</i>	<i>farit</i>	<i>(hüdan)faren</i>
<i>finna</i> find	<i>finner</i>	<i>fann</i>	<i>funno</i>	<i>funnit</i>	<i>funnen</i>
<i>flyga</i> fly	<i>flyger</i>	<i>flög</i>	<i>flögo</i>	<i>flugit</i>	<i>(bort)flugen</i>
<i>flyta</i> float	<i>flyter</i>	<i>flöt</i>	<i>flöto</i>	<i>flutit</i>	<i>fluten</i>
<i>frysa</i> freeze	<i>fryser</i>	<i>frös</i>	<i>fröso</i>	<i>frusit</i>	<i>frusen</i>
<i>försvinna</i> disappear	<i>försvinner</i>	<i>försvann</i>	<i>försvunno</i>	<i>försvunnit</i>	<i>försvunnen</i>
<i>giva (ge)</i> give	<i>giver (ger)</i>	<i>gav</i>	<i>gåvo</i>	<i>girit</i>	<i>given</i>
<i>gjuta</i> cast	<i>gjuter</i>	<i>göt</i>	<i>göto</i>	<i>gjutit</i>	<i>gjuten</i>
<i>glida</i> glide	<i>glider</i>	<i>gled</i>	<i>gledo</i>	<i>glidit</i>	
<i>gnida</i> rub	<i>gnider</i>	<i>gned</i>	<i>gnedo</i>	<i>gnidit</i>	<i>gniden</i>
<i>gripa</i> seize	<i>griper</i>	<i>grep</i>	<i>grepo</i>	<i>gripit</i>	<i>gripen</i>
<i>gråta</i> cry	<i>gråter</i>	<i>grät</i>	<i>gräto</i>	<i>gråtit</i>	<i>(be)gråten</i>
<i>hinna</i> have time	<i>hinner</i>	<i>hann</i>	<i>hunno</i>	<i>hunnit</i>	<i>hunnen</i>
<i>hugga</i> hew	<i>hugger</i>	<i>högg</i>	<i>höggo</i>	<i>huggit</i>	<i>huggen</i>
<i>hålla</i> hold	<i>håller</i>	<i>höll</i>	<i>höllo</i>	<i>hållit</i>	<i>hållen</i>
<i>kliva</i> stride	<i>kliver</i>	<i>klev</i>	<i>klervo</i>	<i>klivit</i>	<i>(upp)kliven</i>
<i>klyva</i> cleave	<i>klyver</i>	<i>klöv</i>	<i>klöro</i>	<i>kluvit</i>	<i>kliven</i>

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>knipa</i> pinch	<i>kniper</i>	<i>knep</i>	<i>knepo</i>	<i>knipit</i>	<i>knipen</i>
<i>knyta</i> tie	<i>knyter</i>	<i>knöt</i>	<i>knöto</i>	<i>knutit</i>	<i>knuten</i>
<i>komma</i> come	<i>kommer</i>	<i>kom</i>	<i>kommo</i>	<i>kommit</i>	<i>kommen</i>
<i>krypa</i> creep	<i>kryper</i>	<i>kröp</i>	<i>kröpo</i>	<i>krupit</i>	<i>krupen</i>
<i>lida</i> suffer	<i>lider</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>ledo</i>	<i>lidit</i>	<i>liden</i>
<i>ligga</i> lie	<i>ligger</i>	<i>låg</i>	<i>lågo</i>	<i>legat</i>	(för)<i>legad</i>
<i>ljuda</i> sound	<i>ljuder</i>	<i>ljöd</i>	<i>ljödo</i>	<i>ljudit</i>	
<i>ljuga</i> lie	<i>ljuger</i>	<i>ljög</i>	<i>ljögo</i>	<i>ljugit</i>	<i>(be)ljugen</i>
<i>låta</i> let	<i>låter</i>	<i>lät</i>	<i>läto</i>	<i>lätit</i>	<i>(över)låten</i>
<i>niga</i> curtsy	<i>niger</i>	<i>neg</i>	<i>nego</i>	<i>nigit</i>	
<i>njuta</i> enjoy	<i>njuter</i>	<i>njöt</i>	<i>njöto</i>	<i>njutit</i>	<i>njuten</i>
<i>pipa</i> pipe	<i>piper</i>	<i>pep</i>	<i>pepo</i>	<i>pipit</i>	
<i>rida</i> ride	<i>rider</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>redo</i>	<i>ridit</i>	<i>riden</i>
<i>rinna</i> run, flow	<i>rinner</i>	<i>rann</i>	<i>runno</i>	<i>runnit</i>	<i>runnen</i>
<i>riva</i> tear	<i>river</i>	<i>rev</i>	<i>revo</i>	<i>rivit</i>	<i>riven</i>
<i>sitta</i> sit	<i>sitter</i>	<i>satt</i>	<i>sutto</i>	<i>suttit</i>	<i>(för)sutten</i>
<i>sjuda</i> seethe	<i>sjuder</i>	<i>sjöd</i>	<i>sjödo</i>	<i>sjudit</i>	<i>sjuden</i>

Infinitive Present		Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>sjunga</i>	<i>sjunger</i>	<i>sjöng</i>	<i>sjöngo</i>	<i>sjungit</i>	<i>sjungen</i>
sing					
<i>sjunka</i>	<i>sjunker</i>	<i>sjönk</i>	<i>sjönko</i>	<i>sjunkit</i>	<i>sjunken</i>
sink					
<i>skina</i>	<i>skiner</i>	<i>sken</i>	<i>skeno</i>	<i>skinit</i>	
shine					
<i>skjuta</i>	<i>skjuter</i>	<i>sköt</i>	<i>sköto</i>	<i>skjutit</i>	<i>skjuten</i>
shoot					
<i>skrida</i>	<i>skrider</i>	<i>skred</i>	<i>skredo</i>	<i>skridit</i>	
slide					
<i>skrika</i>	<i>skriker</i>	<i>skrek</i>	<i>skreko</i>	<i>skrikit</i>	(<i>ut</i>) <i>skriken</i>
shriek					
<i>skriva</i>	<i>skriver</i>	<i>skrev</i>	<i>skrevo</i>	<i>skrivit</i>	<i>skriven</i>
write					
<i>skryta</i>	<i>skryter</i>	<i>skröt</i>	<i>skröto</i>	<i>skrutit</i>	(<i>om</i>) <i>skruten</i>
boast					
<i>skära</i>	<i>skär</i>	<i>skar</i>	<i>skuro</i>	<i>skurit</i>	<i>skuren</i>
cut					
<i>slippa</i>	<i>slipper</i>	<i>slapp</i>	<i>sluppo</i>	<i>sluppit</i>	(<i>upp</i>) <i>sluppen</i>
slip					
<i>slita</i>	<i>sliter</i>	<i>slet</i>	<i>sleto</i>	<i>slitit</i>	<i>sliten</i>
tear					
<i>sluta</i>	<i>sluter</i>	<i>slöt</i>	<i>slöto</i>	<i>slutit</i>	<i>sluten</i>
conclude					
<i>slå</i>	<i>slår</i>	<i>slog</i>	<i>slogo</i>	<i>slagit</i>	<i>slagen</i>
strike					
<i>smyga</i>	<i>smyger</i>	<i>smög</i>	<i>smögo</i>	<i>smugit</i>	(<i>in</i>) <i>smugen</i>
slip					
<i>snyta</i>	<i>snyter</i>	<i>snöt</i>	<i>snöto</i>	<i>snutit</i>	(<i>o</i>) <i>snuten</i>
blow the					
nose					
<i>sova</i>	<i>sover</i>	<i>sov</i>	<i>sovo</i>	<i>sovit</i>	
sleep					

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>spinna</i> spin	<i>spinner</i>	<i>spann</i>	<i>spunno</i>	<i>spunnit</i>	<i>spunnen</i>
<i>spricka</i> burst	<i>spricker</i>	<i>sprack</i>	<i>sprucko</i>	<i>spruckit</i>	<i>sprucken</i>
<i>sprida</i> spread	<i>sprider</i>	<i>spred</i>	<i>spredo</i>	<i>spritt</i>	<i>spridd</i>
<i>springa</i> run	<i>springer</i>	<i>sprang</i>	<i>sprungo</i>	<i>sprungit</i>	<i>sprungen</i>
<i>sticka</i> stick	<i>sticker</i>	<i>stack</i>	<i>stucko</i>	<i>stuckit</i>	<i>stucken</i>
<i>stiga</i> rise	<i>stiger</i>	<i>steg</i>	<i>stego</i>	<i>stigit</i>	<i>stigen</i>
<i>stjåla</i> steal	<i>stjål</i>	<i>stal</i>	<i>stulo</i>	<i>stulit</i>	<i>stulen</i>
<i>strida</i> fight	<i>strider</i>	<i>stred</i>	<i>stredo</i>	<i>stridit</i>	(be) <i>stridd</i>
<i>stryka</i> stroke	<i>stryker</i>	<i>strök</i>	<i>ströko</i>	<i>strukit</i>	<i>struken</i>
<i>svida</i> smart	<i>svider</i>	<i>sved</i>	<i>svedo</i>	<i>svidit</i>	
<i>ta(ga)</i> take	<i>ta(ge)r</i>	<i>tog</i>	<i>togo</i>	<i>tagit</i>	<i>tagen</i>
<i>tiga</i> be silent	<i>tiger</i>	<i>teg</i>	<i>tego</i>	<i>tegat</i>	(för) <i>tegen</i>
<i>tjuta</i> howl	<i>tjuter</i>	<i>tjöt</i>	<i>tjöto</i>	<i>tjutit</i>	
<i>vika</i> fold	<i>viker</i>	<i>vek</i>	<i>veko</i>	<i>vikit</i>	<i>viken</i>
<i>vina</i> whiz	<i>viner</i>	<i>ven</i>	<i>reno</i>	<i>vinit</i>	
<i>vinna</i> win	<i>vinner</i>	<i>vann</i>	<i>vunno</i>	<i>vunnit</i>	<i>runnen</i>

Infinitive	Present	Past		Supine	Past Part.
		Sing.	Plur.		
<i>vrida</i> twist	<i>vrider</i>	<i>vred</i>	<i>redo</i>	<i>vridit</i>	<i>vriden</i>
<i>äta</i> eat	<i>äter</i>	<i>ät</i>	<i>äto</i>	<i>ätit</i>	<i>äten</i>

Remarks on the Terminations of the Verb.

§ 215. The Infinitive.

First Conjugation: *att tala*, *att kalla*, *att bada*.

Second Conjugation: *att köpa*, *att böja*, *att söka*.

Third Conjugation: *att bo*, *att tro*, *att sy*, *att få*.

Fourth Conjugation: *att binda*, *att komma*, *att bita*.

The Infinitive ends in **-a** in the 1st, 2nd and 4th Conjugations.

In the 3rd Conjugation the Infinitive ends in another vowel than **-a**.

§ 216. The Present.

Singular.

First Conjugation: *jag talar*, *jag kallar*, *jag badar*.

Second Conjugation: *jag köper*, *jag böjer*, *jag söker*.

Third Conjugation: *jag bor*, *jag tror*, *jag syr*, *jag får*.

Fourth Conjugation: *jag binder*, *jag kommer*, *jag biter*.

The Present singular of the 1st Conjugation ends in **-ar**.

The Present singular of the 2nd Conjugation ends in **-er**.

The Present singular of the 3rd Conjugation ends in **-r**.

The Present singular of the 4th Conjugation ends in **-er**.

Plural.

First Conjugation: *vi tala, vi kalla, vi bada.*

Second Conjugation: *vi köpa, vi böja, vi söka.*

Third Conjugation: *vi bo, vi tro, vi sy, vi gå.*

Fourth Conjugation: *vi binda, vi komma, vi bita.*

The Present plural has the same form as the Infinitive. Exception: *vi äro* we are (Infinitive: *vara*).

§ 217. The Past.

Singular.

First Conjugation: *jag talade, jag kallade, jag badade.*

Second Conjugation: *jag köpte, jag böjde, jag sökte.*

Third Conjugation: *jag bodde, jag trodde, jag syndde.*

Fourth Conjugation: *jag band, jag kom, jag bet.*

The Past singular of the 1st Conjugation ends in *-ade*.

The Past singular of the 2nd Conjugation ends in *-de* or *-te*.

The Past singular of the 3rd Conjugation ends in *-dde*.

The Past singular of the 4th Conjugation has no termination.

Plural.

First Conjugation: *vi talade, vi kallade, vi badade.*

Second Conjugation: *vi köpte, vi böjde, vi sökte.*

Third Conjugation: *vi bodde, vi trodde, vi syndde.*

Fourth Conjugation: *vi bundo, vi kommo, vi beto.*

The Past plural of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Conjugations has the same form as the singular.

The Past plural of the 4th Conjugation ends in *-o*.

§ 218. The Imperative.

First Conjugation: *tala*, *kalla*, *bada*.

Second Conjugation: *köp*, *böj*, *sök*.

Third Conjugation: *bo*, *tro*, *sy*, *gå*.

Fourth Conjugation: *bind*, *kom*, *bit*.

The Imperative of the 1st and 3rd Conjugations has the same form as the Infinitive.

The Imperative of the 2nd and 4th Conjugations is like the Infinitive minus *-a*.

§ 219. The Supine.

First Conjugation: *talat*, *kallat*, *badat*.

Second Conjugation: *köpt*, *böjt*, *sökt*.

Third Conjugation: *bott*, *trott*, *sytt*, *gått*.

Fourth Conjugation: *bundit*, *kommitt*, *bitit*.

The Supine of the 1st Conjugation ends in *-at*.

The Supine of the 2nd Conjugation ends in *-t*.

The Supine of the 3rd Conjugation ends in *-tt*.

The Supine of the 4th Conjugation ends in *-it*.

The Supine cannot be inflected.

§ 220. The Past Participle.

The Past Participle of all the conjugations is inflected like an ordinary **Adjective**. It takes *-t* in the neuter and *-a* in the plural. The definite form is like the plural of the indefinite form.

In the First Conjugation, however, the plural and the definite form of the Past Participle take *-e* instead of *-a*.

	M., F. and C.	Neuter	Plural
First Conjugation:	<i>kallad</i>	<i>kallat</i>	<i>kallade</i>
Second Conjugation:	<i>köpt</i> <i>böjd</i>	<i>köpt</i> <i>böjt</i>	<i>köpta</i> <i>böjda</i>
Third Conjugation:	<i>trodđ</i>	<i>trott</i>	<i>trodđa</i>
Fourth Conjugation:	<i>bunden</i>	<i>bundet</i>	<i>bundna</i>

The Past Participle of the 1st Conjugation ends in *-ad*.

The Past Participle of the 2nd Conjugation ends in *-t* or *-d*.

The Past Participle of the 3rd Conjugation ends in *-dd*.

The Past Participle of the 4th Conjugation ends in *-en*.

§ 221. The Present Participle.

First Conjugation: *talande*, *kallande*, *badande*.

Second Conjugation: *köpande*, *böjande*, *sökande*.

Third Conjugation: *boende*, *troende*, *syende*, *gående*.

Fourth Conjugation: *bindande*, *kommande*, *bitande*.

The Present Participle of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Conjugations ends in *-ande*.

The Present Participle of the 3rd Conjugation ends in *-ende*.

Subjunctive.

§ 222. The special forms of the Subjunctive are gradually falling out of use in modern Swedish. Very few are retained in the spoken language. They all end in *-e*.

§ 223. The **Present Subjunctive** is formed by replacing the *-a* of the Infinitive by *-e*.

Infinitive	Present Subjunctive
<i>att leva</i>	<i>leve</i>
<i>välsigna</i>	<i>välsigne</i>
<i>vara</i>	<i>vare</i>
<i>komma</i>	<i>komme</i>

§ 224. The **Past Subjunctive** of the **First, Second and Third** Conjugations is like the Past Indicative, *e. g.*: *talade, köpte, trodde*.

§ 225. The **Past Subjunctive** of the **Fourth** Conjugation is formed by replacing the **-o** of the **plural** Past Indicative by **-e**.

Plural of Past Indicative

(att giva) *vi gävo*

(att se) *vi sågo*

(att vara) *vi voro*

(att få) *vi fingo*

Past Subjunctive

jag gäve, vi gäve

jag såge, vi såge

jag vore, vi vore

jag finge, vi finge

§ 226. Examples showing the use of the Subjunctive:

Leve konungen!

Gud vare med dig!

Vare därmed huru som helst.

Rädd sig den som kan!

Ske din vilje!

Jag önskar, att det aldrig bleve sommar!

Om jag vore kung.

Om jag finge, toge jag platsen genast.

Om inte månen funnes, skulle det inte finnas något tidevatten.

Long live the King!

God be with you!

Be that as it may.

Let him save himself who can!

Thy will be done!

I wish it would never be summer!

If I were king.

If I were allowed, I would take the situation at once.

If the moon did not exist, there would be no tide.

Passive Voice.

§ 227. The Passive is formed by adding **-s** to the active forms of the Verb. If the active form ends in **-r**, the **-r** is dropped before **-s**.

§ 228. 1st Conjugation.

Present

jag kallas I am called
vi kallas we are called

Past

jag kallades I was called
vi kallades we were called

Present Perfect

jag har kallats I have been called
vi ha(va) kallats we have been called

Past Perfect

jag hade kallats I had been called
vi hade kallats we had been called

Future

jag skall (kommer att) kallas I shall be called
vi skola (komma att) kallas we shall be called

Future in the past

jag skulle kallas I should be called
vi skulle kallas we should be called

Infinitive: *att kallas* to be called

(Past Participle: *kallad* called)

Supine: *kallats* been called

§ 229. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Conjugations:

If the active form ends in **-er** (second and fourth conjugations) the **-e** is generally dropped before **-s**, except in literary and formal style.

Ex.: *det hörs* (*höres*) it is heard;
det göms (*gömmes*) it is hidden;
det sprids (*sprides*) it is spread.

Infinitive		Present	
<i>att köpas</i>		<i>köp(e)s</i>	pl. <i>köpas</i>
to be bought			
<i>att böjas</i>		<i>böj(e)s</i>	<i>böjas</i>
to be bent			
<i>att tros</i>		<i>tros</i>	<i>tros</i>
to be believed			
<i>att bindas</i>		<i>bind(e)s</i>	<i>bindas</i>
to be bound			
<i>att brytas</i>		<i>bryt(e)s</i>	<i>brytas</i>
to be broken			
Past		Supine	
<i>köptes</i>		<i>köpts</i>	
<i>böjdes</i>		<i>böjts</i>	
<i>troddes</i>		<i>trotts</i>	
<i>bands</i>	pl. <i>bundos</i>	<i>bundits</i>	
<i>bröts</i>	<i>brötos</i>	<i>brutits</i>	

The Use of the Passive Voice.

§ 230. The Passive Voice should be avoided in colloquial speech. It has, on the whole, a more restricted use than in English.

§ 231. The Indirect Object of an active sentence cannot, as a rule, be made the Subject of a passive sentence.

{ *Man har sagt mig det.* { I have been told so.

{ *Det har sagts mig.* { It has been told me.

(But not: *jag har sagts det.*)

{ *Man visade mig två tavlor.* { I was shown two pictures.

{ *Två tavlor visades mig.* { Two pictures were shown me.

(But not: *jag visades två tavlor.*)

§ 232. When there are two Direct Objects, one denoting a thing and the other a person, only the thing-object can be made the Subject of a passive sentence. Best is to avoid the passive construction altogether.

<i>Jag fick lära mig en ny dans.</i>	{ I was taught a new dance. A new dance was taught me.
<i>Jag fick tre frågor.</i>	{ I was asked three questions. Three questions were asked me.

§ 233. A Verb followed by a Preposition cannot be turned into the Passive Voice, unless the Preposition forms part of a Separable Verb.

Man kommer säkert att ta hand om honom. He is sure to be taken care of.

Man skrattade åt henne. She was laughed at.

Man får inte undra på det. It must not be wondered at.

Man har inte sett efter henne ordentligt. She has not been properly looked after.

But: *mötet sköts upp* (or *uppsköts*) the meeting was postponed;

locket skruvades på (or *påskruvades*) the lid was screwed on, etc.

§ 234. An English passive infinitive after the verbs 'be', 'remain', 'leave', corresponds to an **active infinitive** in Swedish in expressions like the following:

Vad är att göra?

What is **to be done**?

Det var att vänta.

It was **to be expected**.

Vad återstår att göra?

What remains **to be done**?

Utställningen lämnade åtskilligt övrigt att önska.

The exhibition left a great deal **to be desired**.

Följande historia stod att läsa i en Stockholmstidning.

The following story **was to be read** in a Stockholm newspaper.

Var kan man få (köpa) den här boken? Where is this book **to be had?**

(Note. *Detta hus är till salu.* This house is **to be sold.**)

§ 235. The verbs 'cause', 'command', 'order', 'direct', followed by an accusative and a passive infinitive are translated by *låta* and an **active infinitive** in Swedish.

<i>Han lät riva huset.</i>	He had the house pulled down.
<i>Ordföranden lät uppläsa protokoll</i>	The chairman caused the minutes
<i>över föregående sammanträde.</i>	of the preceding meeting to be read.

Other Uses of the *s*-form.

§ 236. The verb-forms in *-s* are also used to express a **reciprocal action**.

<i>De möttes på bron.</i>	They met on the bridge.
<i>Vi hjälptes åt.</i>	We helped each other.
<i>De följdes åt till stationen.</i>	They went together to the station.
<i>Vi ses om fredag.</i>	See you on Friday.
<i>Vill du slåss? (double -s!)</i>	Will you fight?

§ 237. Some *s*-forms acquire an **active meaning**.

<i>Nässlan bränns.</i>	The nettle stings.
<i>Han tycker om att retas.</i>	He is fond of teasing.
<i>Hunden biter.</i>	The dog bites.
<i>Narras inte!</i>	Do not tell stories!
<i>Knuffas inte!</i>	Do not push!

§ 238. Deponent Verbs.

Some Verbs have only *s*-forms. They are called Deponent Verbs. Deponent Verbs have **passive form but active meaning.**

<i>Jag kan inte andas.</i>	I cannot breathe.
<i>Jag hoppas, att han kommer.</i>	I hope he will come.
<i>Jag minns inte, vad han sade.</i>	I do not remember what he said.

Other Deponent Verbs are: *envisas* be obstinate, *brottas* wrestle, *lyckas* succeed, *brås* (*på sin far*) take after (one's father), *kråkas* be sick, *synas* appear, etc.

Periphrastic Forms.

§ 239. The Passive Voice is also formed by the auxiliary verbs *bliva* or *vara* and the Past Participle of the main verb.

In colloquial speech the *s*-forms are avoided as much as possible.

<i>Han är älskad av alla.</i>	He is loved by everybody.
<i>Han älskas av alla.</i>	
<i>Han har blivit vald till riksdagsman.</i>	He has been elected a Member of Parliament.
<i>Han har valts till riksdagsman.</i>	

§ 240. It is difficult to give any simple rules as to the use of **the *s*-forms** and **the periphrastic forms.**

In order to know when to use the periphrastic forms it is necessary to distinguish between (1.) Verbs that denote an action which is not continued indefinitely but implies a change of a state or leads to a cessation, and (2.) Verbs that denote a continued action without reference to a change of state or to a cessation.

Verbs of the first category may be called **verbs of transition**, the others **verbs of duration**.

Examples of **verbs of transition**: *somna* go to sleep, *wakna* wake up, *tända* light, *lägga* lay, *bliva* become, *flytta* remove.

Examples of **verbs of duration**: *sova* sleep, *vaka* keep awake, *brinna* burn, *ligga* lie, *vara* be, *älska* love, *frukta* fear.

§ 241. A. The Passive of Verbs of Transition.

1. Present: **s-form** is the rule.

<i>Ljusen tändas och julklapparna utdelas.</i>	The candles are lighted, and the Christmas gifts are distributed.
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(Compare: <i>Ljusen äro tända.</i>	The candles are alight .
<i>Julklapparna äro utdelade.</i>	The Christmas gifts have been distributed .)

<i>Supinum brukas efter hjälperbet 'hava'.</i>	The Supine is used after the auxiliary verb 'to have'.
<i>Avlagda kläder uppköpas.</i>	Cast-off clothes bought.

2. Past: **s-forms** and **periphrastic forms** with *bliva* are used without distinction.

<i>{ Han togs till fånga.</i>	He was taken prisoner.
<i>{ Han blev tagen till fånga.</i>	
<i>{ Papperen lades åt sidan.</i>	The papers were put aside.
<i>{ Papperen blevo lagda åt sidan.</i>	

N.B. Periphrastic forms with *vara* in the Present and the Past indicate completed action, the result of which still remains or remained.

<i>Himlen är (var) täckt av moln.</i>	The sky is (was) covered with clouds.
(Compare: <i>Himlen täckes av moln.</i>	The sky is getting overcast .)

Stolen var lagad.

The chair was (or: had been) mended.

3. Present Perfect and Past Perfect: **s-forms** and periphrastic forms with *bliva* denote completed action.

Stolen har (hade) lagats. The chair has (had) been mended.
Stolen har (hade) blivit (not varit!) lagad.

Han hade blivit (not varit!) skjuten. He had been killed (shot).

N.B. Periphrastic forms with *vara* in the Present Perfect and the Past denote:

a) completed action, the result of which no longer remains.

Koppen har varit lagad en gång men är nu sönder igen. The cup **has been mended** once but is now broken again.

b) something that has been taking place for some time and is (was) still taking place.

Han har varit förlovad i sju år. He **has been engaged** for seven years.

§ 242. B. The Passive of Verbs of Duration.

1. Present and Past: **s-forms** and periphrastic forms with *vara* denote proceeding action.

Han fruktas av undersåtarna. He is feared by his subjects.

Han är fruktad av undersåtarna.

Han fruktades (var fruktad) av undersåtarna. He was feared by his subjects.

N.B. *Blir fruktad* denotes beginning action in the future ("will be feared"). *Blev fruktad* denotes beginning action in the past ("came to be feared").

2. Present Perfect and Past Perfect: **s-forms** and periphrastic forms with *vara* and *bliva* are interchangeable.

§ 243. C. Passive Infinitive after Auxiliary Verbs.

1. *Skall*, followed by **s-form** denotes Pre-arrangement, Wish or Demand.

Ett regemente skall sändas till Sydafrika. One regiment is to be sent to South Africa.

2. *Skall*, followed by a periphrastic form with *bliva* denotes Promise, Assurance.

Han skall bli(va) väl mottagen. He shall be well received.

3. *Måste, bör, torde*, followed by **s-form** denote Necessity, Wish, Demand.

Något måste göras. Something must be done.

Flaskan bör skakas väl före begagnandet. The bottle should be well shaken before use.

Anmälningar torde sändas till undertecknad. Applications should be sent to the undersigned.

4. *Måste, bör, torde*, followed by a periphrastic form with *bliva* often denote Supposition or Probability.

Partiet torde bli(va) avsänt inom en vecka. The consignment will probably be sent within a week.

(Compare: *Partiet torde av-sändas inom en vecka.* Kindly send the consignment within a week.)

The Use of the Tenses.

§ 244. Present.

The Present is often used instead of the Future, especially in the case of Verbs of Motion and the verb *bliva* to be, to become, when a sense of futurity is implied in the context.

<i>Han kommer i morgon.</i>	He will come to-morrow.
<i>Båten går nästa vecka.</i>	The boat will leave next week.
<i>Kommer ni tillbaka till klockan 5?</i>	Will you be back by five?
<i>Det blir mörkt om en liten stund.</i>	It will be dark in a little while.

Note the use of Present instead of Past in the following examples:

<i>När är ni född?</i>	When were you born?
<i>Jag är född den 14 juni 1888.</i>	I was born on the 14th of June, 1888.

§ 245. Past.

Swedish Past corresponds to English Present in expressions of Feeling or Opinion like the following.

<i>Det var roligt, att du gick igenom i examen.</i>	I am glad you passed in the examination.
<i>Det var tråkigt, att du inte kan komma.</i>	I am sorry you cannot come.
<i>Det var synd, att du inte tänkte på det, medan han var här.</i>	It's a pity you didn't think of it while he was here.

§ 246. Present Perfect.

Swedish Present Perfect often corresponds to English Past, especially in sentences containing *någonsin* ever, and *aldrig* never.

<i>Vem har lärt dig det?</i>	Who taught you that?
<i>Har ni sovit gott i natt?</i>	Did you sleep well last night?
<i>Har ni någonsin sett något sådant förut?</i>	Did you ever see such a thing before?
<i>Har någon varit här, medan jag har varit ute?</i>	Did anyone call while I was out?

Swedish Present Perfect refers to the future in cases like the following:

<i>Jag har nog slutat, när du är färdig.</i>	I am sure I shall have finished by the time you are ready.
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§ 247. Future.

The usual way of expressing simple futurity in Swedish (without implying any Intention) is to use the phrase *kommer att* + the Infinitive of the Verb.

<i>Ni kommer att ångra er längre fram.</i>	You will be sorry for it later on.
<i>Det kommer inte att ske i vår livstid.</i>	It will not happen in our lifetime.

§ 248. Future in the past.

The Future in the past is used as in English. Sometimes the Past Subjunctive, or the Past Perfect Subjunctive, is used instead of the Future in the past.

<i>Jag skulle inte göra det, om jag vore som du.</i>	I should not do it if I were you.
<i>Ni skulle göra mig mycket förbunden genom att göra mig denna tjänst.</i>	You would greatly oblige me by doing me this favour.
<i>Jag vore tacksam för svar så snart som möjligt.</i>	I should be thankful for a reply at your earliest convenience.
<i>Det hade varit bättre, om vi hade stannat hemma.</i>	It would have been better if we had stayed at home.

N.B. In English **should** is used in the first person, **would** in the second and third persons. In Swedish **skulle** is used in all three persons.

§ 249. Continuous Form.

Swedish has no special Continuous Form. 'I am writing' is rendered by *jag skriver* or *jag håller på att skriva* (lit. I keep on to write).

<i>Jag har läst hela dagen.</i>	I have been reading all day.
<i>En ny kyrka håller på att byggas.</i>	A new church is being built.
<i>Jag skall gå på teatern i kväll.</i>	I am going to the theatre to-night.
<i>Vad gjorde du (or vad höll du på med), när jag kom in?</i>	What were you doing when I came in?

The Use of the Auxiliary Verbs.

I. *Skall, skulle.*

§ 250. *Skall* indicates Future, generally with an implied notion of Intention or Will, Promise or Threat. It is used

in all three persons and so corresponds to English "will" in the second and third persons. If no Intention is implied, the Future is expressed by *kommer att* instead of *skall*.

Skulle indicates Future in the past.

<i>Jag skall (kommer att) se till, att han får tillbaka sina pengar.</i>	I will (shall) see to it that he gets his money back.
<i>Kungen skall öppna utställningen.</i>	The King will (is going to) open the exhibition.
<i>Kungen kommer att öppna utställningen.</i>	
<i>Han skall inte resa förrän i kväll.</i>	He will not leave till to-night.
<i>Han reser inte förrän i kväll.</i>	
<i>Han kommer inte att resa förrän i kväll.</i>	
<i>Han tänker inte resa förrän i kväll.</i>	
<i>Jag skall nog hålla utkik själv, skall du få se.</i>	I will be on the look-out myself, you shall see.
<i>Var snäll och hälsa så mycket till dina föräldrar. — Tack, det skall jag göra.</i>	Please remember me to your parents. — I will.
<i>Han lovade, att han inte skulle göra om det.</i>	He promised that he would not repeat it.
<i>Jag hade föresatt mig, att jag skulle göra det.</i>	I had made up my mind that I would do it.
<i>Jag skulle just gå ut, när du kom.</i>	I was just going out when you came.

§ 251. *Skall* is also used to indicate dependence on another person's Will or on a Previous Arrangement.

<i>Skall jag stänga fönstret?</i>	Shall I shut the window?
<i>Du skall icke dräpa.</i>	Thou shalt not kill.
<i>Vad skall pojken bli?</i>	What is the boy (going) to be?
<i>Vad skall jag göra?</i>	What am I (supposed) to do?
<i>Vi skola träffas vid stationen.</i>	We are to meet at the station.
<i>Kungen skulle vara närvarande.</i>	The King was to be present.

§ 252. *Skulle* is used in Conditional Clauses where English has "were to".

<i>Jag vet inte, vad som skulle hända, om han skulle försöka.</i>	I do not know what would happen if he were to try.
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§ 253. As a rule *skulle* is not used like "should" in English, after verbs expressing Feeling, Emotion or a personal Opinion, such as 'I am glad', 'I regret', 'I am surprised', 'it is a pity', 'it is strange', 'it is possible', *etc.*

<i>Det är synd (jag beklagar), att han skall vara så dum.</i>	It is a pity (I regret) that he should be such a fool.
<i>Det är synd, att han har gjort det.</i>	It is a pity that he should have done it.
<i>Är det möjligt, att han är en tjuv?</i>	Is it possible that he should be a thief?

N.B. 'I shall', 'I will', 'I am going to', 'I am about to', 'I am on the point of', 'I am to', 'I am supposed to', all correspond to *jag skall* in Swedish.

II. *Vill, ville.*

§ 254. *Vill* is not used to indicate Future as in English; it is only used to express a Wish or a Desire. *Han vill* corresponds to English 'he will', 'he wants to', 'he

is willing to', 'he wishes to', 'he desires to', 'he likes', 'pleases', 'cares', 'chooses'.

Vill ni följa med till stationen? Will you go with me to the station.

Tror ni, att han skulle vilja göra det? Do you think he would like to do it?

Jag vill bli ingenjör. I want to be an engineer.

Vad vill ni? What do you want?

Han får göra, som han vill. He can do as he likes (pleases, chooses).

Jag ville inte besvära honom. I did not want to trouble him.

§ 255. In English the verbs 'want' and 'like' are often followed by an Accusative with the Infinitive. This construction cannot be used in Swedish after *vill*. It must be translated by a Subordinate Clause beginning with *att*.

Han ville inte, att jag skulle veta det. He did not want me to know it.

Jag skulle inte vilja, att han gjorde det. I should not like him to do it.

§ 256. When English 'will' expresses Natural Propensity or Habit, it is not translated by *vill* but by the Present of the main verb; 'would' is rendered by *brukade* (used to), *kunde* (could), or no auxiliary.

Detta tyg krymper icke. This material will not shrink.

Han kunde sitta timtals och göra ingenting. He would sit for hours doing nothing.

Pojkar äro nu en gång pojkar. Boys will be boys.

Sedan brukade han ta av sig rocken och börja. Han brukade skicka jungfrun efter för 50 öre spik, etc. Then he would take off his coat and begin. He would send the girl out for sixpen'-orth of nails, etc.

§ 257. III. The translation of "may", "might".

1. 'May' is translated by *må* or *mätte* when it expresses a Wish or Concession.

Må (mätte) du bli lycklig. May you be happy.
Huru därmed än må förhålla sig. However that may be.

2. 'May' is translated by *kan* when it expresses a Polite Demand.

Ni kan gärna göra det nu. You may as well do it now.
Ni kan gärna säga åt honom, att jag vill träffa honom. You might tell him that I should like to see him.

3. 'May', 'might' is translated by *skall*, *skulle* when it expresses an Intention.

Han gjorde det, för att de skulle få se, hur skicklig han var. He did it that they might see how clever he was.

4. 'May', 'might' is translated by *kan*, *kunde* or with the help of the adverb *kanske* when it expresses Possibility.

Det kan hända. It may happen.
Det kunde hända. It might happen.
Han kanske gör det, om ni ber honom. He may do it if you ask him.
Ni kunde göra er illa. You might hurt yourself.
Det är kanske inte sant. It may not be true.

5. 'May' is translated by *får* when it expresses Permission.

Får jag besvära om senapen. May I trouble you for the mustard.

- Får jag låna den här boken?* May I borrow this book? —
 — *Ja, det får du.* Yes, you may.
Nej, det får du inte. No, you mayn't.

§ 258. IV. The translation of "must".

'Must' corresponds to *måste*, which form is used not only in the Present but also in the Past and the Future, where English has 'had to', or 'shall have to'.

- Han måste resa genast.* He must leave at once.
Han måste resa i går. He had to leave yesterday.
Han måste resa nästa vecka. He will have to leave next week.
Han har måst resa. He has been obliged to leave.

N.B. 'Must not' is translated by *får icke*, when it expresses absolute Prohibition.

- Ni får inte göra det.* You must not do that.

V. *Låta*.

§ 259. *Låta* is used in two different senses: (1.) "to allow" and (2.) "to cause".

1. *Låt mig hjälpa dig.* Allow me to help you.
Låt honom inte komma in. Do not let him come in.
Han låter inte övertala sig. He will not be persuaded.
Han lät övertala sig. He suffered (permitted, allowed) himself to be persuaded.
Låt inte mig störa er. Do not let me interrupt you.
2. *Ordföranden lät uppläsa föregående mötes protokoll.* The chairman caused the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read.
Han lät dem arbeta som slavar. He made them work like slaves.

<i>Jag skall låta göra en ny kostym.</i>	I am going to have a new suit made.
<i>Jag lät skräddaren laga rocken.</i>	I got the tailor to mend my coat.
<i>Generalen lät skjuta desertören.</i>	The general ordered the deserter to be shot.
<i>Har jag låtit er vänta?</i>	Have I kept you waiting?

The Use of the Infinitive, Participle and Supine.

I. The Infinitive.

§ 260. The Infinitive is, as a rule, preceded by *att*.

<i>Han kom mig att skratta.</i>	He made me laugh.
<i>Hellre än att ge vika beslöt han att dö.</i>	Rather than yield he resolved to die.

§ 261. When the Infinitive is used to express Intention or Purpose, it is preceded by *för att* or *till att*.

<i>Han reste in till staden för att hälsa på sin dotter.</i>	He went up to town to see his daughter.
<i>Han reste till Paris för att studera musik.</i>	He went to Paris in order to (with a view to) study music.
<i>Trä användes till att göra papper av.</i>	Wood is used to make paper.
<i>Han skrev ett brevkort för att tala om, att han var sjuk.</i>	He wrote a post-card to say that he was ill.
<i>Jag höll mig borta för att inte störa dem.</i>	I kept away so as not to disturb them.

§ 262. The Infinitive is used **without att**:

1. after the Auxiliary Verbs (*skall, vill, kan, bör, får, måste, etc.*).

<i>Det borde göras genast.</i>	It ought to be done at once.
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2. after the following Verbs: *tänka* think, *hoppas* hope, *tyckas* seem, *synas* seem, *bruka* be in the habit of, *behöva* need, *önska* wish, and a few others.

När tänker ni resa?

When are you leaving?

Jag hoppas få träffa honom i morgon.

I hope to see him to-morrow.

Det tycks inte vara sant.

It does not seem to be true.

Han försökte hoppa över grinden.

He tried to jump over the gate.

Han lärde sig simma.

He learnt (how) to swim.

Jag lärde honom simma.

I taught him (how) to swim.

Han brukade ta en promenad före frukosten.

He used to take a walk before breakfast.

Vad vill ni veta?

What do you want to know?

Skrivmaskinen behövers mörjas.

The typewriter requires oiling.

Han lyckades undkomma.

He succeeded in escaping.

Han bad mig komma och hälsa på dem.

He asked me to come and see them.

De, som önska deltaga i tävlingen, ombedjas skriva sina namn på listan.

Those who want to take part in the match are asked to put their names on the list.

3. In the constructions Accusative with the Infinitive and Nominative with the Infinitive.

Jag hörde någon vissla.

I heard somebody whistle.

Någon hördes vissla.

Somebody was heard to whistle.

§ 263. In the following cases an English Infinitive is rendered by a full Subordinate Clause in Swedish:

1. After the expression 'had better'.

Det är bäst, att ni gör det genast.

You had better do it at once.

2. When English has an Accusative with the Infinitive after the verbs 'want', 'like', 'expect', 'wish', 'desire', 'require'.

<i>Vad vill ni, att han skall göra?</i>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <p>What do you want him to do?</p> <p>What would you like him to do?</p> <p>What do you wish (desire) him to do?</p> </div>
<i>England väntar, att var man gör sin plikt.</i>	England expects every man to do his duty.

3. When English has the preposition 'for' followed by an Accusative with the Infinitive.

<i>Jag väntade bara på att han skulle gå.</i>	I was only waiting for him to go.
<i>Jag längtar efter att han skall komma.</i>	I am longing for him to come.
<i>På den tiden var det inte vanligt, att damer rökte cigaretter.</i>	At that time it was not customary for ladies to smoke cigarettes.

4. When English has a Superlative or an Ordinal Number followed by an Infinitive.

<i>Han var den första (tredje, sista) som försökte det.</i>	He was the first (third, last) to attempt it.
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5. In expressions like the following:

<i>Jag var dum, som hjälpte honom.</i>	I was a fool to help him.
<i>Ni vore dum, om ni trodde det.</i>	You would be a fool to believe it.
<i>Hur kunde han vara så dum, att han trodde det?</i>	How could he be so foolish as to believe it?

6. When English has an Interrogative Pronoun or Adverb followed by an Infinitive.

<i>Jag vet inte, vad jag skall göra.</i>	I do not know what to do.
<i>Han visste inte, hur han skulle bära sig åt.</i>	He did not know how to do it.
<i>Han var osäker på om han skulle göra det eller inte.</i>	He was uncertain whether to do it or not.
<i>Jag skall säga till, när ni skall stanna.</i>	I will tell you when to stop.

7. In expressions like the following.

<i>Det är inte troligt, att han gör det.</i>	He is not likely to do it.
<i>Det är säkert, att han kommer.</i>	He is sure to come.

§ 264. The English Gerund is, as a rule, rendered by an Infinitive in Swedish.

The Swedish has no Gerund.

<i>Det tjänar ingenting till att försöka.</i>	It is no use trying.
<i>Han kunde inte låta bli att skratta.</i>	He could not help laughing.
<i>Har det slutat regna?</i>	Has it stopped raining?
<i>Uppskjut inte att skriva!</i>	Don't put off writing!
<i>Jag har härmed nöjet sända bifogade priskurant.</i>	I have the pleasure of sending enclosed price-list.
<i>Jag föredrar att resa med ångbåt framför att åka med tåg.</i>	I prefer going by steamer to travelling by train.
<i>Han är sysselsatt med att skriva brev.</i>	He is busy writing letters.
<i>Det är knappast värt att nämnas.</i>	It is hardly worth mentioning.
<i>Det är omöjligt att veta, vad som skulle kunna hända.</i>	There is no knowing what might happen.

Jag brukar stiga upp tidigt. I am in the habit of rising early.

§ 265. When the English Gerund is preceded by a Possessive Adjective, a Genitive, or a Noun governed by a Preposition, it is translated by **a full clause** in Swedish. English contracted sentences are also best rendered by a full clause in Swedish.

Att jag är svag, ger er ingen rättighet att förolämpa mig.

My being weak gives you no right to insult me.

Han tog bort knappen, utan att pojken såg det.

He removed the button without the boy's seeing it.

Hon gillade inte, att unga flickor voro sysslolösa.

She did not approve of young girls being idle.

Jag hoppas ni ursäktar, att jag låtit er vänta.

I hope you will excuse my having kept you waiting.

Kungen var belåten med stället, emedan det låg så avsides.

The King was pleased with the place owing to its being so secluded.

Då han fick syn på Harris och mig . . .

On catching sight of Harris and me . . .

Eftersom Eder firma blivit oss rekommenderad, skulle vi gärna vilja veta, etc.

Your firm having been recommended to us, we should like to know etc.

§ 266. An Infinitive is often governed by a Preposition in Swedish.

Han har förstört sina ögon genom att läsa för mycket.

He has spoilt his eyes by reading too much.

Han gjorde det utan att tänka.

He did it without thinking.

Lyckan består i att göra gott.

Happiness consists in doing good.

Hon reste utan uppehåll utom för att byta hästar.

She travelled without a halt, save for changing horses.

Efter att ha ätit middag After having had her dinner,
gick hon upp på sitt rum. she went upstairs.

§ 267. A Subordinate Clause is often governed by a Preposition in Swedish.

Kan jag lita på att ni kommer? Can I rely on your coming?

Är ni säker på att han inte är ute. Are you sure he is not out.

Han gick utan att jag visste om det. He went without my knowing it.

Han påminde oss om att det var tid att gå hem. He reminded us that it was time to go home.

Jag gratulerade honom med anledning av att han hade fått första pris i tävlingen. I congratulated him on the fact that he had got the first prize in the competition.

Han var övertygad om att det skulle bli regn. He was convinced it would rain.

§ 268. The Accusative with the Infinitive.

The Accusative with the Infinitive is often used after the verbs *se* see, *höra* hear, *befalla* command, *låta* let, *tillåta* allow, *komma* make, cause, *anse* consider, and a few others.

Jag såg honom komma. } I saw him come.

Jag såg, att han kom. }

Jag har hört henne sjunga. I have heard her sing.

Han befällde dem att stanna. He ordered them to stop.

Han lät mig fortsätta. He allowed me to continue.

Det var det, som kom mig att skratta. That is what made me laugh.

Jag anser honom vara kompetent. I consider him to be competent.

(Passive Voice: *Han anses vara rik.* He is considered to be rich.)

N.B. An English Accusative with the Infinitive after verbs expressing Will or Wish must be translated by an **att-clause**.

Jag vill inte, att han skall komma. I do not want him to come.

Han skulle gärna vilja, att vi stannade kvar. He would like us to stay on.

§ 269. An English Accusative with the Infinitive after verbs like "think", "know", "prove", "take", *etc.* must be translated by an **att-clause**.

Jag bevisade, att han hade orätt. I proved him to be wrong.

Hon trodde, att det var ett skämt. She took it to be a joke.

§ 270. The verbs *tro* think, *tycka* think, *mena* consider, *säga* say, *påstå* contend, *försäkra* assure, and *vänta* wait, are often followed by a Reflexive Pronoun and an Infinitive.

Jag tyckte mig höra någon sjunga. (Jag tyckte, att jag hörde någon sjunga.) I thought I heard somebody singing.

Han trodde sig förstå, vad hon menade. (Han trodde, att han förstod, vad . . .) He thought he understood what she meant.

Han påstod sig veta, vad det var. (Han påstod, att han visste, vad . . .) He said he knew what it was.

Jag väntade mig inte att träffa honom där. I did not expect to meet him there.

II. The Present Participle.

§ 271. An English verb followed by a Present Participle often corresponds to two coordinated verbs or a verb followed by an Infinitive or an Accusative with the Infinitive in Swedish.

<i>Han brukar sitta uppe och läsa sent om nätterna.</i>	He is in the habit of sitting up late reading at night.
<i>Han fortsatte att tala (och talade).</i>	He went on talking.
<i>Förlåt, att jag har låtit er vänta.</i>	I am sorry I have kept you waiting.
<i>Jag hörde honom sjunga.</i>	I heard him singing.

§ 272. After the verb *komma* come, and sometimes after *bliva* remain, the Present Participle is used as in English.

<i>Han kom springande.</i>	He came running.
<i>Han blev liggande i snödrivan.</i>	He remained lying in the snow-drift.

§ 273. Contracted Sentences (Participial Constructions) should be avoided in Swedish and substituted by **full sentences**.

<i>Han skrev ett brevkort och talade om, att han var sjuk.</i>	He wrote a post-card saying that he was ill.
<i>Då han såg, att det var omöjligt, gav han upp det.</i>	Seeing that it was impossible, he gave it up.
<i>Sedan han hållit detta tal, lämnade han mötet.</i>	Having delivered that speech, he left the meeting.
<i>När han lämnade stationen, hurrade folkmassan för honom.</i>	When leaving the station he was cheered by the crowd.
<i>Om Gud vill och vädret tillåter.</i>	God willing and weather permitting.

III. The Past Participle.

§ 274. In Swedish the Past Participle is **not** used after the auxiliary verb *hava* to form compound tenses (Present Perfect and Past Perfect). For this purpose the Supine is used. The Past Participle is used **as an Epithet or a Predicative Adjective**, mostly after the verbs *vara*, *bliva*, and is declined as an Adjective.

<i>Jag blev presenterad för honom på en bjudning.</i>	I was introduced to him at a party.
<i>Middagen är serverad.</i>	Dinner is served.
<i>En fallen kung.</i>	A fallen king.
<i>Jag vill inte få min hatt och min kostym förstörda av regnet.</i>	I do not want to have my hat and my suit spoilt by the rain.
<i>Pengarna äro stulna.</i>	The money is stolen.
<i>De voro icke väntade.</i>	They were not expected.
<i>Föreläsningen har blivit uppskjuten.</i>	The lecture has been postponed.
<i>Jag kan göra mig förstådd.</i>	I can make myself understood.
<i>Ett brutet löfte.</i>	A broken promise.
<i>Brevet är skrivet.</i>	The letter is written.
<i>Fienderna blevo slagna.</i>	The enemy were beaten.
<i>Den s. k. (så kallade) studentexamen.</i>	The so-called matriculation examination.
<i>Det övergivna huset.</i>	The abandoned house.

IV. The Supine.

§ 275. The Supine is only used after the auxiliary verb *hava* to form compound tenses (**Present Perfect** and **Past Perfect**). It is indeclinable. After the auxiliary verbs *vara* and *bliva* the Past Participle must be used instead of the Supine. Compare the following examples:

Supine.

Jag har skrivit ett brev.

I have written a letter.

Han borde ha stängt dörren.

He ought to have shut the door.

Han har kallat många men utvalt få.

He has called many, but chosen few.

Jag har inte sett till honom.

I have seen nothing of him.

De ha lagat sina maskiner.

They have mended their machines.

Vi ha inte hört talet.

We have not heard the speech.

De ha brutit sitt löfte.

They have broken their promise.

Floderna ha frusit.

The rivers have frozen.

Jag har aldrig använt kostymen.

I have never worn the suit.

De ha överraskat oss.

They have taken us by surprise.

Vem har sytt din klädning?

Who has made your frock?

Past Participle.

Brevet är skrivet.

The letter is written.

Dörren borde vara stängd.

The door ought to be shut.

Många äro kallade men få utvalda.

Many are called, but few chosen.

Han blev sedd av många.

He was seen by many.

De kunde inte få sina maskiner lagade.

They could not get their machines mended.

Talaren kunde inte göra sig hörd.

The speaker could not make himself heard.

De brutna löfterna.

The broken promises.

De frusna floderna.

The frozen rivers.

Kostymen har aldrig varit använd.

The suit has never been worn.

Vi ha blivit överraskade.

We have been taken by surprise.

Skorna äro handsydd.

The shoes are hand-sewn.

§ 276. In Subordinate Clauses the Supine is sometimes used without an auxiliary verb to form Present Perfect and Past Perfect.

<i>Han svarade, innan han blivit tillfrågad.</i>	He answered before he had been asked.
<i>De hade kanske lyckats, om de försökt litet tidigare.</i>	They would perhaps have succeeded if they had tried a little earlier.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.

§ 277. Transitive Verbs cannot be used intransitively or *vice versa*.

<i>Bestiga</i> (not <i>klättra</i>) <i>ett berg</i> .	Climb a mountain.
<i>Hans ögon fylldes</i> (not <i>fyllde</i>) <i>av tårar</i> .	His eyes filled with tears.
<i>Brevet lyder</i> (not <i>läser</i>) <i>så</i> .	The letter reads as follows.
<i>Släppa upp</i> (not <i>flyga</i>) <i>en pappersdrake</i> .	Fly a kite.
<i>Man bränner ved i kakelugnarna</i> .	They burn wood in the stoves.
<i>Veden brinner</i> .	The wood burns.

§ 278. Some verbs that are transitive in English are intransitive in Swedish, *e. g.*: *gå in i ett rum* enter a room, *kämpa emot någon* fight somebody, *gå in vid armén* join the army, *gå förbi någon* pass somebody, *inverka på en person* influence a person, *etc.*

Reflexive Verbs.

§ 279. Some verbs that are not reflexive in English are reflexive in Swedish, *e. g.*: *avhålla sig* abstain, *visa sig* appear (prove, turn out), *närma sig* approach, *förändra sig* change, *beklaga sig* complain, *föreställa sig* fancy, imagine, *lära sig*

learn, *gifta sig* (med) marry, *känna sig* feel, *röra sig* move, *glädja sig* rejoice, *draga sig tillbaka* retire, *misstaga sig* be mistaken, etc.

Det visade sig, att han hade orätt. It appeared that he was wrong.

Om det visar sig vara riktigt. If it proves correct.

De ha icke förändrat sig mycket. They have not changed much.

Hon beklagade sig över att hon inte kunde sova. She complained that she could not sleep.

Ni kan föreställa er vår förvåning. You may imagine our surprise.

Han lärde sig franska på tre månader. He learnt French in three months.

Hon gifte sig med en präst. She married a clergyman.

Jag kände mig inte riktigt bra. I did not feel quite well.

De rörde sig inte. They did not move.

En främling, som visade sig vara kungen av Spanien. A stranger, who proved (turned out) to be the King of Spain.

Har du ändrat dig? Have you changed your mind?

Jag kan inte åtaga mig att göra det. I cannot undertake to do it.

Compound Verbs.

§ 280. Compound Verbs (composed of a Verb + a Prefix, a Noun, an Adjective, an Adverb or a Preposition) are divided into **Separable and Inseparable Verbs**.

§ 281. Verbs beginning with one of the following Prefixes are **inseparable**:

an-, be-, bi-, ent-, er-, för-, här-, miss-, sam-, um-, und-, van-, å-.

Ex.: *anklaga* accuse, *betala* pay, *bistå* assist, *entlediga* dismiss, *erkänna* confess, *förklara* explain, *härstamma* be descended, *missstaga sig* be mistaken, *samarbeta* cooperate, *umgås* associate, *undkomma* escape, *vanställa* disfigure, *åta sig* undertake.

Note 1. Most of these verbs are borrowed from the German.

Note 2. The prefixes *be-*, *ent-* and *för-* are unstressed and the Verb has Tone I.

Ex.: *befalla* command, *förstå* understand.

Verbs compounded with the other prefixes have Tone II with principal stress on the prefix.

Ex.: *anfälla* attack, *bispringa* succour.

Note 3. A few verbs compounded with *an-* are separable. Compare § 283.

§ 282. Compound Verbs not beginning with any of the prefixes mentioned in § 281 have, as a rule, one separable and one inseparable form.

In colloquial speech the separable forms are more common than the inseparable forms.

Ex.: <i>känna igen</i>	or <i>igenkänna</i>	recognise
<i>kasta bort</i>	or <i>bortkasta</i>	throw away
<i>stryka under</i>	or <i>understryka</i>	underline
<i>följa med</i>	or <i>medfölja</i>	accompany
<i>gå till</i>	or <i>tillgå</i>	happen
<i>slita sönder</i>	or <i>sönderslita</i>	tear up
<i>tala om</i>	or <i>omtala</i>	mention.

Note 1. In the separable forms all the stress is, as a rule, on the Adverb or the Preposition. The Verb itself is quite unstressed.

Note 2. The inseparable forms have Tone II and strong stress on the prefix.

Note 3. Many verbs compounded with an Adverb or a Preposition only occur as inseparable verbs.

Ex.: *frambringa* produce, *inverka (på)* influence, *övergiva* abandon, *förebygga* prevent, *emotse* await, *förbise* overlook, etc.

§ 283. In some Compound Verbs the inseparable form has a different meaning from the separable form. Compare:

Vad står på?

What is up?

Han bröt av käppen.

He broke the stick.

Det går inte för sig.

It will not do.

Hur står det till?

How do you do?

Det går an.

It will do.

De gingo under.

They perished.

Han påstår det.

He says so.

Han avbröt samtalet.

He broke off the conversation.

Vad försiggår här?

What is happening here?

Han tillstår sitt fel.

He admits his fault.

Det angår oss inte.

It does not concern us.

Hon undergick en stor förändring.

She underwent a great change.

Note 1. Verbs belonging to this class are, as a rule, inseparable when used in a figurative sense.

§ 284. The Present and Past Participles of Compound Verbs are **inseparable**. Compare:

Jag körde ut honom.

I turned him out.

De valde om honom.

They re-elected him.

Tala inte om det!

Do not mention it!

Vilka ord ha ni strukit över?

Which words have you crossed out?

Han blev utkörd.

He was turned out.

Han har blivit omvald.

He has been re-elected.

Det omtalade dokumentet.

The above-mentioned document.

Inga ord äro överstrukna.

No words are crossed out.

<i>De kände genast igen mig.</i>	<i>De blevo genast igenkända.</i>
They recognised me at once.	They were recognised at once.
<i>Tio ombud togo del i förhandlingarna.</i>	<i>De i förhandlingarna deltagande ombuden.</i>
Ten delegates took part in the negotiations.	The delegates taking part in the negotiations.
<i>Vem har slagit sönder fönstret?</i>	<i>Det sönderslagna fönstret.</i>
Who has broken the window?	The broken window.

The Adverb.

§ 285. A great many Adverbs are formed from the corresponding Adjectives **by adding -t** (the Adverb being like the neuter form of the Adjective). Compare:

<i>En vacker villa.</i>	}	A beautiful villa.
<i>Villan var vackert belägen.</i>		The villa was beautifully situated.
<i>En omsorgsfull människa.</i>	}	A careful person.
<i>Arbetet var omsorgsfullt gjort.</i>		The work was carefully done.
<i>En trogen vän.</i>	}	A faithful friend.
<i>De följde honom troget.</i>		They accompanied him faithfully.

§ 286. **Present Participles** are sometimes used as Adverbs. They undergo no change.

<i>Hon är förtjusande söt.</i>	She is awfully (<i>lit.</i> charmingly) pretty.
<i>Det är rasande svårt.</i>	It is frightfully difficult.

§ 287. Other Adverbs correspond to Pronouns and may be divided into Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative and Indefinite Adverbs.

1. **Demonstrative Adverbs** are:

<i>här, hit</i> here	<i>härifrån</i> from here
<i>där, dit</i> there	<i>därifrån</i> from there
<i>överallt</i> everywhere	<i>härav</i> from this
<i>nu</i> now	<i>därav</i> from that
<i>då, sedan</i> then	<i>häruti, häri</i> in this
<i>så</i> so	<i>däruti, däri</i> in that
<i>därför</i> therefore, therefor	<i>här om</i> of this
<i>härmed</i> herewith, hereby	<i>därom</i> of that
<i>härigenom</i> by this	<i>häremot</i> against this
<i>därmed</i> with that	<i>däremot</i> on the other hand
<i>därigenom</i> by that	

2. **Relative Adverbs** are:

<i>där, dit, (varest)</i> where	<i>varifrån</i> from where
<i>vari</i> wherein, in which	<i>var om</i> of which
<i>varav</i> whereof, of which	<i>varuti</i> in which

N. B. English "where" as a Relative Adverb is translated by *där* and *dit*.

Stanna där du är!

Stay where you are!

3. **Interrogative Adverbs** are:

<i>var?</i> where?	<i>när?</i> when?
<i>vart?</i> where to?	<i>hur(u)?</i> how?
<i>varifrån?</i> where from?	<i>varför?</i> why?
<i>varmed?</i> wherewith?	<i>vartill?</i> whereto?

and others composed of *var* and a Preposition, such as *varigenom*, *varvid*, etc.

4. **Indefinite Adverbs** are:

<i>någonstädes</i> somewhere	<i>hur som helst</i> anyhow
<i>ingenstädes</i> nowhere	<i>var som helst</i> anywhere
<i>annorlunda</i> otherwise	<i>vart som helst</i> to anywhere
<i>när som helst</i> at any time.	

5. Indefinite Relative Adverbs are *e. g.*:

<i>Kom när du vill!</i>	Come whenever you like!
<i>Var han är, är han i vägen.</i>	Wherever he is, he is in the way.

The Indefinite Relative Adverbs are often emphasised by the addition of *än* or *helst*.

<i>Hur det än går.</i>	However it goes.
<i>Vare härmed huru som helst.</i>	Be this as it may.
<i>Hur rik han än är.</i>	However rich he is.
<i>Vart (helst) han vände sig, såg han bara bryggor.</i>	Whichever way he turned, he saw nothing but jetties.

§ 288. The adverb *ja* yes, answers to a question expressed affirmatively; *jo* yes, answers to a question expressed negatively, or contradicts a negative statement.

<i>Vill ni ha ett äpple? — Ja tack.</i>	Will you have an apple? — Yes, please.
<i>Vill ni inte ha ett äpple? — Jo tack.</i>	Won't you have an apple? — Yes, please.
<i>Han kommer nog inte. — Jo, det gör han.</i>	I am afraid he will not come. — Yes, he will.

§ 289. *Jo* also corresponds to English "oh", "why", "well", in expressions like the following:

<i>Vad är det där? — Jo, det är en skrivmaskin.</i>	What is that? — Oh, it is a type-writer.
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Comparison.

§ 290. Adverbs derived from Adjectives form their Degrees of Comparison in the same way as the Adjectives.

Ex.:

<i>tidigt early</i>	<i>tidigare</i>	<i>tidigast</i>
<i>omsorgsfullt carefully</i>	<i>omsorgsfullare</i>	<i>omsorgsfullast</i>
<i>snabbt quickly</i>	<i>snabbare</i>	<i>snabbast</i>
<i>lågt lowly</i>	<i>lägre</i>	<i>lägst</i>

§ 291. A few other Adverbs may also be compared:

<i>ofta</i> often	<i>oftare</i>	<i>oftast</i>
<i>fort</i> quickly	<i>fortare</i>	<i>fortast</i>
<i>väl, bra</i> well	<i>bättre</i>	<i>bäst</i>
<i>illa</i> badly	<i>värre</i>	<i>värst</i>
<i>gärna</i> willingly	<i>hellre</i> rather	<i>helst</i> preferably
<i>nära</i> near	<i>närmare</i>	<i>närmast</i>

§ 292. Many Adverbs have one form when used in connection with a Verb of Motion (indicating **Direction**) and a different form when used in connection with a Verb of **Rest**. Compare the following examples.

<i>Han gick in.</i>	}	He went in.
<i>Han är inne.</i>	}	He is in.
<i>Han gick ut.</i>	}	He went out.
<i>Han är ute.</i>	}	He is out.
<i>Min far reste bort i går, och han har inte kommit hem än.</i>	}	My father went away yesterday, and he has not come yet.
<i>Han har varit borta sedan i går och är inte hemma än.</i>	}	He has been away since yesterday and is not home yet.
<i>Vart har han rest?</i>	}	Where is he gone to?
<i>Var är han?</i>	}	Where is he?
<i>Kom hit!</i>	}	Come here!
<i>Jag är här.</i>	}	I am here.
<i>Stanna där du är!</i>	}	Stay where you are!
<i>Han gick inte dit han skulle.</i>	}	He did not go where he ought to have gone.

Other Adverbs with a **double form** are:

Direction	Rest
<i>upp</i> up	<i>uppe</i>
<i>ner (ned)</i> down	<i>nere</i>
<i>dit</i> there	<i>där</i>
<i>fram</i> forward	<i>framme</i>

§ 293. Some Swedish Adverbs have no exact equivalents in English, *e. g.*: *nog*, *väl*, *eller hur*, *gärna*, *hellre*, *helst*, *ju*, *ju . . . desto*, *visserligen*, *nämligen*, *kvar*.

The following examples show their use.

<i>Det blir nog regn i morgon.</i>	I am afraid it will rain to-morrow.
<i>Han vet nog inte av det ännu.</i>	I don't think he knows it yet.
<i>Ni har väl hört, att han har rest?</i>	I suppose you have heard that he has left?
<i>Han kunde väl inte hjälpa det, kan jag tro.</i>	I suppose he couldn't help it.
<i>Ni går väl med på teatern i kväll, eller hur?</i>	You will be going with us to the theatre to-night, will you not?
<i>Jag stannar lika gärna hemma.</i>	I'd just as soon stay at home.
<i>Jag stannar helst (hellre) hemma.</i>	I prefer to stay at home.
<i>Ju förr desto bättre.</i>	The sooner the better.
<i>Jag kan ju inte veta, vad han tänker på.</i>	I can't tell what he is thinking of, can I?
<i>Jag har ju aldrig sett karlen förr.</i>	I have never seen the man before, you know.
<i>Han är visserligen äldre än jag, men han ser mycket yngre ut.</i>	He is older than me, it is true, but he looks very much younger.
<i>Jag känner honom mycket väl. Vi äro nämligen skolkamrater.</i>	I know him very well. We went to school together, you see.
<i>Snön ligger kvar hela sommaren.</i>	The snow remains all the summer.
<i>Är det något kvar i flaskan?</i>	Is there anything left in the bottle?

§ 294. The word *förstås*, (which is really the passive form of the verb *förstå*, understand) is used as an Adverb in the sense of "of course".

Det visste han förstås inte. He didn't know it, of course.

§ 295. The adverbs *redan* already, and *först* first, are also used in the sense of "even" and "only" in expressions like the following:

Redan som barn skrev han romaner. Even as a child he wrote novels.

Jag kom först i morse. I arrived only this morning.

§ 296. *Då* and *sedan*.

English "then" is translated by *då* when it means "at that moment", or "in that case".

English "then" is translated by *sedan* when it means "after that", "subsequently".

Just då fick han syn på en tjur. Då började han springa. Just then he caught sight of a bull. Then he started to run.

En dag skulle geten gå ut i skogen efter mat. Då kallade hon till sig alla killingarna och sade: »Om vargen kommer, så öppna inte, för då äter han upp er.» — »Vi ska nog akta oss», svarade killingarna. — Då bräkte geten och gick ut i skogen. One day the goat was going out into the wood to get some food. Then she called all the kids and said: "If the wolf comes, do not open the door, for then he will eat you." — "We will take care", answered the kids. — Then the goat bleated and went out into the wood.

Vargen gick först till en handelsman och köpte ett stycke krita . . . Sedan gick han till en bagare och bad honom stryka lite deg på tas- The wolf first went to a shopkeeper and bought a piece of chalk . . . Then he went to a baker and asked him to put some dough on his

sen. . . Sedan gick han till en mjölnare och bad honom strö lite mjöl på tassén. Sedan gick han tillbaka och knarkade på dörren. Vad skola vi göra, om det regnar?— Då stanna vi hemma. Han drack en kopp te och gick sedan och lade sig. Och sedan då?

N. B. Sedan and då may also be temporal Conjunctions. See §§ 303 and 304.

Conjunctions.

§ 297. The principal Conjunctions are:

och and
samt and
både . . . och both . . . and
såväl . . . som as well . . . as
varken . . . eller neither . . . nor
icke endast . . . utan (också) not only . . . but (also)
icke blott . . . utan även not only . . . but also
dels . . . dels partly . . . partly
än . . . än now . . . now
eller or
antingen . . . eller either . . . or
men but
utan but
ty for
att that
då, när when
närhelst whenever
medan, under det att while

paw. . . . Then he went to a miller and asked him to sprinkle some flour on his paw. Then he went back and knocked at the door. What shall we do if it rains? — Then we will stop at home. He drank a cup of tea and then went to bed. And then?

förrän, innan before
(lika) . . . som (as) . . . as
liksom . . . (så) as . . . (so)
(icke så) . . . som (not so) . . . as
som om as if, as though
än than
så att that, so that
på det att that, in order that
på det att icke lest, so that — not
därför att } because
emedan }
eftersom }
allldenstund } as, since
enär }
då }
om, så framt, såvida if
om . . . icke unless
om . . . bara } as long as
för så vitt som }

<i>sedan</i> after	<i>förutsatt att</i> provided
<i>allt sedan</i> since	<i>antaget att</i> suppose
<i>tills, till dess, till</i> until	<i>ehuru, fastän</i> though, although
<i>(just) som, i det att</i> as	<i>om än, oaktat</i> even though
<i>så länge</i> so long as	<i>vare sig att ... eller</i> whether... or
<i>så snart</i> so soon as	<i>hur ... än</i> however
<i>som, liksom, allt efter som</i> as	<i>om, huruvida</i> if, whether

Examples illustrating the Use of Certain Conjunctions.

§ 298. *Men* : *utan*.

<i>Han är fattig</i> <i>men</i> <i>hederlig.</i>	He is poor but honest.
<i>Han har intet hem</i> <i>utan</i> <i>måste</i> <i>bo än hos den ene, än hos</i> <i>den andre av sina släktingar.</i>	He has no home but is ob- liged to stay now with one now with another of his re- latives.

Men is used after an affirmative, ***utan*** is used after a negative phrase or clause.

§ 299. *För*.

<i>"Du kan få alla tre yxorna, för</i> <i>du är en bra karl", sade tom-</i> <i>ten.</i>	"You can have all three axes, for you are a good fellow", said the elf.
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In conversation ***för*** is used instead of ***ty***.

§ 300. *Nämligen*.

<i>Min bror ligger i dag. Han</i> <i>är</i> <i>nämligen</i> <i>inte riktigt</i> <i>bra.</i>	My brother is in bed to-day, because he is not quite well.
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Nämligen, which is really an Adverb, often corresponds to "for" or "because" in English.

§ 301. *Så*.

<i>Vänta lite, så får ni se!</i>	Wait a little and you will see!
<i>Om ni går dit i morgon, så</i> <i>träffar ni honom.</i>	If you go there to-morrow, you will meet him.

Så, corresponding to English "and", is used after a clause expressing Command, Promise, etc. **Så** without any corresponding Conjunction in English, often introduces a Principal Clause following a Conditional Clause. In both cases **så** may be left out.

§ 302. The translation of "as".

<i>Hon är lika snäll som begåvad.</i>	She is as good as she is clever.
<i>Kom så snart (som) ni kan!</i>	Come as soon as you can!
<i>Vi gingo ända till slottet.</i>	We walked as far as the castle.
<i>Silver är inte så dyrt som guld.</i>	Silver is not so valuable as gold.
<i>Han levde och dog som protestant.</i>	He lived and died a Protestant.
<i>Som (medan, bäst) jag stod där, såg jag en man hoppa i floden.</i>	As I stood there, I saw a man jump into the river.
<i>(Efter)som jag inte hade några pengar, (så) kunde jag inte köpa båten.</i>	As I had no money, I could not buy the boat.

As = *lika, så, bäst, som, eftersom.*

§ 303. Då.

Distinguish between (1) the Adverb *då* then, and (2) the Conjunction *då* when, as. After the Adverb the word-order is **inverted**, but not after the Conjunction.

1. <i>Då gör det ingenting.</i>	Then it doesn't matter.
<i>Då gingo de hem.</i>	Then they went home.
2. <i>Då de gingo hem, hände det en olycka.</i>	When they went home, an accident happened.
<i>Då jag inte hade några pengar, kunde jag inte resa.</i>	As I had no money, I could not go.

Compare the following sentences:

- Då öppnade räven munnen, och tuppen flög upp i ett träd.** Then the fox opened his mouth, and the cock flew up into a tree.
- Då räven öppnade munnen, flög tuppen upp i ett träd.** When the fox opened his mouth, the cock flew up into a tree.

§ 304. *Sedan.*

Sedan may be an (1) Adverb, a (2) Conjunction or a (3) Preposition.

1. ***Sedan gick han till en mjölnare.*** Then he went to a miller.
2. ***Sedan han hade gått, voro de inte rädda längre.*** After he had gone, they were not afraid any longer.
Sedan han för, ha vi inte hört något av honom. Since he went away, we have had no news of him.
3. ***Jag har känt honom sedan den tiden.*** I have known him since that time.
Han reste till Amerika för tre år sedan. He left for America three years ago.

N. B. For the distinction between *då* and *sedan* as temporal Adverbs, see § 296!

§ 305. *När, då.*

- Jag gick ut, när (då) han kom in.*** I went out when he came in.

När and *då* are interchangeable as temporal Conjunctions, but *när* is more common in colloquial speech.

§ 306. *Att.*

The Conjunction *att* should not be omitted in Swedish.

- Hur visste han, att jag var här?*** How did he know I was here?

Jag sade åt honom, att han var dum. I told him he was a fool.

Han svor på att han aldrig hade sett henne förut. He swore he had never seen her before.

§ 307. The translation of *that*.

"That" may be a (1) Demonstrative Pronoun, a (2) Relative Pronoun, or a (3) Conjunction.

1. *Vem är den där karlen?* Who is that fellow?
Just den natten. } That very night.
Redan samma kväll. }
2. *Var det ni, som knackade?* Was it you that knocked?
3. *Jag sade honom, att han måste göra det.* I told him that he had got to do it.
Nu då han har rest, kan man inte göra något åt saken. Now that he is gone, nothing can be done in the matter.
- Det var i det ögonblick, då de engelska katolikernas sista förhoppningar skingrats, som Maria Stuart landsteg i Leith.* It was at the moment when the last hopes of the English Catholics had been shattered, that Mary Stuart landed at Leith.

Prepositions.

§ 308. The principal Prepositions are:

<i>av</i> of, by	<i>framför, före</i> before
<i>bakom</i> behind	<i>från, ifrån</i> from
<i>efter</i> after	<i>för . . . sedan</i> ago
<i>enligt</i> according	<i>för . . . skull</i> for . . . sake
<i>mot, emot</i> towards	<i>hos</i> at
<i>emellan, mellan</i> between	<i>i</i> in

<i>ibland, bland</i> among	<i>rörande</i> concerning
<i>igenom, genom</i> through	<i>sedan</i> since
<i>innan</i> before	<i>till</i> to, till
<i>inom</i> within	<i>under</i> under, during
<i>med</i> with	<i>utan</i> without
<i>medelst</i> by means of	<i>uti</i> in
<i>oaktat</i> in spite of	<i>utom</i> except
<i>omkring, kring</i> about	<i>vid, bredvid</i> beside
<i>på, ovanpå</i> on	<i>åt</i> to
	<i>över</i> over

§ 309. A few Prepositions are placed after the word they govern in certain stereotyped phrases.

Ex.: *Oss emellan* between ourselves, *hela natten igenom* all night.

§ 310. When the word governed by the Preposition is placed at the beginning of the sentence, the Preposition should be placed at the end.

Ex.: *Kor är jag inte rädd för.* I am not afraid of cows.

This is always the case after the Relative Pronoun *som*.

Ex.: *Papperet, som jag skriver på.* The paper on which I am writing.

§ 311. The Preposition is very often placed after an Interrogative Pronoun.

Ex.: *Vad tänker ni på?* What are you thinking of?

§ 312. The prepositions *till* and *i* are used with the genitive of the Noun in a few common phrases.

Ex.: *Till lands* by land, *till sjöss* to sea, *till bords* at table, *till fots* on foot, *i onsdags* last Wednesday, *i julas*, last Christmas, *i vintras* last winter.

§ 313. Examples of the translation of certain English Prepositions.

About.

<i>Frågade han er om det?</i>	Did he ask you about it?
<i>Har ni några pengar på er?</i>	Have you any money about you?
<i>Omkring</i> (ungefär) kl. 3.	At about 3 o'clock.
<i>Tänk på vad du gör!</i>	Mind what you are about!
<i>Det finns intet högmöd hos honom.</i>	There is no pride about him.

Ago.

<i>För fem år sedan reste han hemifrån.</i>	Five years ago he left home.
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At.

<i>Klockan fem.</i>	At five o'clock.
<i>Månen skiner om natten.</i>	The moon shines at night.
<i>Han såg ut genom fönstret.</i>	He looked out at the window.
<i>Han stod vid fönstret.</i>	He was standing at the window.
<i>Han är i skolan.</i>	He is at school.
<i>Han bor i Uppsala.</i>	He lives at Uppsala.
<i>Hon bor hos sin tant.</i>	She is staying at her aunt's.
<i>Jag såg dig på teatern i går.</i>	I saw you at the theatre yesterday.
<i>Han bor på Carlton.</i>	He is staying at the Carlton.
<i>Ångaren har anlänt till Stockholm.</i>	The steamer has arrived at Stockholm.
<i>Vid vilken tid väntar ni honom.</i>	At what time do you expect him?
<i>Han brukar komma vid julen.</i>	He generally comes at Christmas.

<i>Just i det ögonblicket.</i>	At that very moment.
<i>Han såg på mig och skrattade åt mig.</i>	He looked at me and laughed at me.
<i>Jag har inte sett honom alls.</i>	I have not seen him at all .

By.

<i>Kom och sitt vid (framför) brasan!</i>	Come and sit by the fire!
<i>Reste ni över Göteborg?</i>	Did you go by Gothenburg?
<i>Ni kommer dit vid den här tiden i övermorgon.</i>	You will be there by this time the day after to-morrow.
<i>Jag kommer tillbaka till klockan 8.</i>	I shall be back by 8 o'clock.
<i>Han hatades av folket.</i>	He was hated by the people.
<i>Reser ni med tåg eller båt?</i>	Are you going by train or by steamer?
<i>Jag åker spårvagn.</i>	I am going by tram.
<i>Man kan inte gå efter regler i detta fall.</i>	You cannot go by rules in this case.
<i>Han får betalt per timme.</i>	He is paid by the hour.
<i>Han är ingenjör till yrket.</i>	He is an engineer by profession.
<i>Han gick för sig själv.</i>	He went by himself.
<i>Lär er det här stycket utan-till!</i>	Learn this paragraph by heart .

For.

<i>Han reste till Amerika i förra veckan.</i>	He left for America last week.
<i>Jag har inte sett honom på mycket länge.</i>	I have not seen him for ever so long.
<i>Han kommer att vara borta (på) ett par dagar.</i>	He will be away for a day or two.
<i>Han har inte varit hemma (under) de sista dagarna.</i>	He has not been at home for the last few days.

Av brist på pengar.

Det var ingen annan råd än att ge efter.

Vad få vi till middag?

Han grät av glädje.

Jag skulle ha drunknat, om inte han hade hjälpt mig.

Han längtade efter att dagen skulle gry.

For want of money.

There was nothing for it but to give in.

What are you going to give us for dinner?

He wept for joy.

I should have been drowned but for him.

He longed for day to break.

In.

Jag mötte honom på gatan.

Visby ligger på Gotland.

De anlände till London i går.

Vi bo på landet om somrarna.

På morgonen, på eftermiddagen.

Under drottning Viktorias regering.

Jag kommer tillbaka om en fjorton dar.

Till svar å Eder skrivelse ber jag få meddela.

Vad heter det på svenska?

I met him in the street.

Visby is situated in the island of Gotland.

They arrived in London yesterday.

We live in the country in summer.

In the morning, in the afternoon.

In the reign of Queen Victoria.

I shall be back in about a fortnight.

In reply to your letter I beg to say.

What is that in Swedish?

Into.

Han ramlade i sjön.

Han gick in i en affär.

Översätt det här till svenska!

He fell into the water.

He went into a shop.

Translate this into Swedish!

Of.

Är du rädd **för** hunden?

Are you afraid of the dog?

Det skulle aldrig falla mig in.
Jag skulle inte drömma **om**
en sådan sak.

I should not dream of such a thing.

Han har en hög tanke **om** sin överste.

He thinks a lot of his colonel.

Han har berövat mig mina pengar.

He has robbed me of my money.

Han anklagades **för** stöld.

He was accused of theft.

En karta **över** England.

A map of England.

Konungariket Sverige.

The kingdom of Sweden.

Staden Stockholm.

The town of Stockholm.

Ett glas vatten.

A glass of water.

Bergets fot.

The foot of the mountain.

Bordsbenen.

The legs of the table.

Vi voro fyra stycken.

There were four of us.

Universitetet i Uppsala.

The University of Uppsala.

Han är en god vän **till** mig.

He is an old friend of mine.

I norra Sverige.

In the north of Sweden.

Uppsala ligger norr **om** Stockholm.

Uppsala is situated to the north of Stockholm.

To.

Skall ni resa **till** Sverige nästa sommar?

Are you going to Sweden next summer?

Han har alltid varit mycket vänlig **mot** mig.

He has always been very kind to me.

Får jag presentera er **för** herr Bergman.

May I introduce you to Mr. Bergman.

Kan jag få tala **med** herr Andersson?

May I speak to Mr. Andersson?

Det är svårt **att** veta.

It is difficult to know.

Tio mot en (ett).

Ten to one.

Han tog inte av sig hatten för mig. He did not take off his hat to me.

§ 314. Examples illustrating the Use of certain Swedish Prepositions.

Över = over, above, past, beyond, across, by.

Staden ligger 300 fot över havsytan. The town is situated 300 feet above sea-level.

Klockan är över elva. It is past eleven o'clock.

Han gick över gatan. He crossed the street.

Han gick tvärs över parken. He walked across the park.

Reste ni över Göteborg? Did you go by Gothenburg?

Det går över min horisont. That is beyond me.

Under = under, below, beneath, during.

Katten är under bordet. The cat is under the table.

Det är tio grader under noll. It is ten degrees below zero.

Levnadskostnaderna voro mycket höga under kriget. The cost of living was very high during the war.

Under tiden. In the meantime.

Under hans regering. In (during) his reign.

Om, omkring = round, about, for, in, etc.

Han såg sig om(kring). He looked round.

De seglade om oss. They sailed past us.

Presidenten valdes om. The President was re-elected.

Läs om den här versen! Read this verse again!

Om och om igen. Over and over again.

Om morgnarna. In the morning.

Jag kommer tillbaka om en vecka. I shall be back in a week.

Han reser bort en gång om året. He goes away once a year.

<i>Kommer ni om onsdag?</i>	Are you coming next Wednesday?
<i>Tiggaren bad om en bit bröd.</i>	The beggar asked for a piece of bread.

Order of the Words.

I. The Place of the Subject.

§ 315. The Subject is generally placed before the Verb.

§ 316. The Subject is placed after the Verb in the following cases:

1. In Interrogative Sentences where the Subject is not an Interrogative Pronoun.

<i>Går ni redan?</i>	Are you going already?
<i>Har han inte gått ännu?</i>	Has he not gone yet?

2. When the Sentence begins with the Object, a Predicative Noun or a Predicative Adjective.

<i>Vad gör ni om söndagarna?</i>	What do you do with yourself on Sundays?
<i>Den här boken har jag köpt i London.</i>	This book I have bought in London.

3. When the Sentence begins with an Adverb or with an Adverbial Phrase.

<i>Nu är våren här.</i>	Now spring is here.
<i>Sedan gick vargen tillbaka till skogen.</i>	Then the wolf went back to the wood.
<i>Om somrarna bo vi på landet.</i>	In summer we live in the country.
<i>I går var det mycket kallt.</i>	Yesterday it was very cold.
<i>I dag är det varmt.</i>	To-day it is warm.

<i>Vart tog kniven vägen?</i>	What became of the knife?
<i>När går tåget?</i>	When does the train start?
<i>Om en timme kommer brev-bäraren.</i>	In an hour the postman will be here.

4. In a Principal Clause when it is preceded by a Subordinate Clause.

<i>När vedhuggaren hade tappat sin yxa, visste han inte, vad han skulle ta sig till.</i>	When the wood-cutter had lost his axe, he did not know what to do.
<i>Om du inte är där senast klockan sju, väntar jag inte på dig.</i>	If you are not there by seven o'clock at the latest, I shall not wait for you.

5. In the Principal Clause after a Direct Quotation.

<i>„Hur står det till?“ frågade han.</i>	“How are you?” he asked.
<i>„Tack bra“, svarade hon.</i>	“Quite well, thanks”, she answered.

6. In Conditional Clauses where the Conjunction is omitted.

<i>Vore jag som du, så svarade jag inte.</i>	If I were you, I should not answer.
<i>Kommer han hit, så skall jag tala om det för honom.</i>	If he comes here, I will tell him.

7. In Optative Clauses.

<i>Tillkomme ditt rike!</i>	Thy kingdom come!
<i>Leve konungen!</i>	Long live the king!

N.B. The rules about inverted word-order refer chiefly to Principal Clauses. Subordinate Clauses have, as a rule, normal (uninverted) word-order.

Compare: <i>Vad har han gjort?</i>	What has he done?
<i>Jag vet inte, vad han har gjort.</i>	I don't know what he has done.

II. The Place of the Object.

§ 317. The Indirect Object, when used without any Preposition, precedes the Direct Object.

<i>Giv honom den!</i>	Give it him!
<i>Han lovade att skicka mig den.</i>	He promised to send it me.

III. The Place of the Adverb.

A. In Principal Clauses.

§ 318. In Principal Clauses the Adverb is placed **after** the Verb (in compound tenses immediately after the Auxiliary Verb).

<i>Han vägrade visligen att gå.</i>	He wisely refused to go.
<i>Han kommer ofta hit.</i>	He often comes here.
<i>Jag träffar honom nästan aldrig nu.</i>	I hardly ever see him now.
<i>Han reser alltid till södra Frankrike om vintrarna.</i>	He always goes to the south of France in winter.
<i>Han kom snart underfund med det.</i>	He soon found it out.
<i>Lämna aldrig dörren oläst!</i>	Never leave the door unlocked!
<i>Jag har aldrig träffat honom.</i>	I have never met him.

B. In Subordinate Clauses.

§ 319. In Subordinate Clauses the following Adverbs are placed **before** the Verb (in compound tenses before the Auxiliary Verb): *icke, inte, ej, ingalunda, bara, aldrig, alltid, ofta, snart, sällan, antagligen, förmodligen, möjligen*, and a few others.

<i>Jag visste, att han inte hade varit där.</i>	I knew that he had not been there.
<i>Det är en melodi, som man ofta hör.</i>	It is a tune that one often hears.
<i>De, som inte äro färdiga i tid, måste stanna hemma.</i>	Those who are not ready in time must stay at home.
<i>Värden, som bara kunde tala tyska, . . .</i>	The landlord, who could only speak German, . . .
<i>Han sade, att han snart skulle komma tillbaka.</i>	He said he would soon be back.
<i>Det hade varit bättre, om han aldrig hade kommit.</i>	It would have been better if he had never come.
<i>Det var något, som jag omöjlig kunde veta.</i>	It was something I could not possibly know.
<i>Jag medgav, att han antagligen hade rätt.</i>	I admitted that he was probably right.

§ 320. Demonstrative Adverbs and Adverbs expressing a (more or less) definite time are placed after the Verb.

<i>Jag vet, att han bor här.</i>	I know that he lives here.
<i>Om han reser i dag, så kommer han fram om fredag.</i>	If he leaves to-day he will be there on Friday.

§ 321. The Adverbs *icke*, *inte*, *ej*, *alltid*, and *aldrig* are placed **between** *att* and the Infinitive. Other Adverbs may either be placed between *att* and the Infinitive, or **after** the Infinitive (not before *att*).

<i>Jag bönföll honom att inte göra det.</i>	I implored him not to do it.
<i>Han lovade att aldrig göra om det.</i>	He promised never to do it again.
<i>Han fick order att genast lämna landet.</i>	He was ordered to leave the country immediately.
<i>Att alltid förlåta är bättre än att aldrig förlåta.</i>	Always to forgive is better than never to forgive.

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